

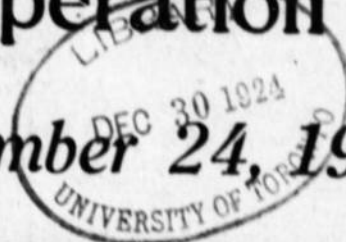
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

December 24, 1924



WHEN HOPES RUN HIGH

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer, named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary every day kerosene oil and produce a light, said by the many scientists who have seen it, to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old-style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKinnis, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Convention Representation

The following resolution was passed by the Holyrood local of the S.G.G.A. at a recent meeting, for submission to the annual convention, viz.:

"Whereas, there is from \$30,000 to \$35,000 spent annually on the Grain Growers' convention, and,

"Whereas, there seems to be very little accomplished for the amount of money spent, and,

"Whereas, the financial state of the farmers in this province does not justify the spending of this amount;

"Therefore be it resolved that two delegates be appointed in each municipality to represent all locals in said municipality, and that all locals donate \$10 to Central for organization work, instead of paying it to the railway company."

Lower Convention Rates Declined

An effort was made recently by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and also by the associations of the three prairie provinces, to induce the railway companies to grant a reduction in convention rates for the present year.

A reply was received a week or two ago by Geo. F. Edwards, from the Canadian Passenger Association, on behalf of the two railways, in which the ground was taken that the high cost of operation, maintenance, etc., at present made any reduction from existing rates out of the question. Delegates will therefore be charged the convention rate of a fare and half as last year.

S.G.G.A. Notes

The Meadow Prairie G.G.A. is anxious to have a speaker from the Central office at an early date, and R. M. Johnson has promised to go whenever a meeting can be arranged. The headquarters of the local are at Herbert.

"At the beginning of the year the local seemed to have died, but lately has come to life again, so have collected \$36 from members." So says H. S. Willgoose, secretary of the Buffalo Horn G.G.A. Evidently the buffalo is both alive and kicking.

H. C. Baggott, secretary of Ernfold G.G.A. has just forwarded fees for ten members, with a promise of more by Christmas, if possible. John Burrows, of that local, has also shown his belief in the permanency of the association by becoming a life member.

The North Star local has been handicapped by not having a suitable place in which to hold its meetings. The farmers found it was "not very encouraging" to find a cold meeting room after a long, hard drive. It was therefore decided at the last meeting to disband the local and join with the Bannockburn local at Nokomis, where their business is done. We are glad to know that the loss of one local means a corresponding increase in the strength of another.

The Medstead Grain Growers' Association has recently been organized with an initial membership of twelve. Silverster Perry, is president; Arthur Drayton, vice-president, and A. V. Osler, secretary. This local was organized as a result of the visit of the district director, A. H. Hayes, of Meota, and C. C. Davies, M.P. There is every probability that the local will prove a strong one.

The Eastleigh local has remitted fees for 1925, bringing its strength up to that of 1924, and from the remarks of the secretary, it appears likely to surpass its previous standing by the time the next meeting is held.

The Buccleugh local is evidently going to have a good time this winter, with debates, social evenings, etc. Community singing is also to have a place at the meetings. The secretary, Henry

Briggs, has also applied for a quantity of literature with a view to increasing the membership of the local.

The Wavy Creek G.G.A., at Palmer, is trying to arrange a meeting for a visit of R. M. Johnson, vice-president, probably during the month of January.

A meeting of the executive of the association has been called for Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th of the present month. At this meeting the date and location of the annual convention will be definitely fixed, announcement of which will be made next week.

Alberta

Hear Address by Mr. Garland

E. J. Garland, M.P., was the chief speaker at the recent convention of the Big Valley to Munson District Association, held in Rumsey. Mr. Garland dealt with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, immigration, monetary power, and the resolution asking for equality for the farmer with other business men in the matter of bankruptcy.

Ponoka Convention

At the annual convention of the Ponoka Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., held in Ponoka recently, T. Page Baker was re-elected president; Mrs. J. E. Krefting, Asker, vice-president; and Mrs. H. E. Russell, Ponoka, secretary.

N. S. Smith, M.L.A., spoke on marketing problems, urging co-operation from all U.F.A. members in obtaining contract signers for the new pools. Hon. Perren Baker gave an address, dealing with provincial affairs, and Donald Cameron, jr., reviewed the work of the Junior organization, especially of the Junior conference.

Resolutions were passed concerning provincial redistribution and municipal affairs. Some musical numbers were contributed by Mrs. Chutter and Mrs. Davidson.

Serviceberry Convention

Declaring that the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners respecting the Crow's Nest Pass rate agreement was in defiance of all equity and of an act of parliament, and would lead to further division between the East and the West, the annual convention of the Serviceberry District Association passed a resolution demanding "the immediate reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass rates without any discrimination whatsoever." The resolution was passed unanimously, and was forwarded to the governor-general-in-council. Another resolution recommended that resolutions received by Central office for the annual convention should be printed and distributed to the locals for action before coming before the convention.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Victor C. Chapman, Baintree; vice-president, Mrs. Lyle Conner, Nightingale; F. E. Wyman, Baintree, secretary.

An address by J. T. Shaw, M.P., for West Calgary, gave a brief history of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and outlined some of the features of the federal bankruptcy law as applied to farmers. Mr. Shaw declared that as far as farmers were concerned the present act was obsolete, and said that, in his opinion, it should be amended, so that it would apply to farmers. To this end he suggested that the provincial debt adjustment bureau should be empowered to act as trustees in bankruptcy.

Athabasca Association Formed

A constituency association comprising the locals of the new Athabasca

federal riding was formed by a convention held recently in Waskatenau. The association will have power to deal with any U.F.A. work, whether co-operative, economic, social or political, according to the constitution drawn up. A convention will be held in November of each year.

The following officers were elected: E. A. Bullis, Elk Point, president; Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, and J. A. Fortin, St. Paul, vice-presidents; and 15 directors, F. Mawson, Vilna; W. J. Chester, St. Paul; J. E. Hall, Gibbons; C. J. Flait, Opal; A. W. Parham, War-spire; C. Evans, Athabasca; B. Olsen, Owl's Eye; M. Flabee, Fedorah; M. J. Drouin, St. Paul; E. D. Bouchard, Dennisville; A. M. Ferrier, Bon Accord; R. McAllister, Eldorena; H. King, Egremont; J. A. Nicholi, Clyde; A. Rafn, Bon Accord (ex-officio). J. M. Brouin was chosen secretary.

East and West Calgary Resolutions

Resolutions passed by the recent convention of the East and West Calgary constituency associations, held in Nolan's Hall, Calgary, are summarized as follows:

Recommending that nominating conventions should consider the selection of candidates who might live outside the constituency, the federal redistribution having made some of the present members non-residents of their own constituencies;

Requesting support of members of the provincial legislature for a law enabling the government to administer lands surrendered under caveats; protesting against the training of British boy immigrants at public expense and declaring that Alberta boys and girls have first claim on the province;

Urging the department of education to carry out a more vigorous program of teaching in the schools the evil effects of the use of liquor and tobacco; declaring that the Liquor Control Act has caused distress and want among women and children, and requesting that the province administer relief in such cases, the expense to be a first charge on liquor profits; asking Central office of the U.F.A. to endeavor to have the charges of undertakers reduced; urging the closest co-operation between Alberta and British Columbia, having in view the advancement of the western route and the general progress of the two provinces; and supporting the efforts of the Canadian Seed Grain Growers' Association to have registered seed grain shipped into the United States.

Manitoba

U.F.M. Convention Call

The twenty-first annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, will be held in the First Methodist Church, Eighth Street, Brandon, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1925.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba will meet with the general convention, but in addition, the first day, January 6, will be devoted to discussing those problems of special interest to the farm women. This meeting will be presided over by Mrs. Elliott, the president of the U.F.W.M., and will be in charge of the executive officers of the Women's Section, but the men attending the convention are cordially invited to attend this day's sessions.

Every local association is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members or fraction thereof. Delegates will be entitled to all the privileges of the convention and to vote on all questions brought before it. Other members of the organization will be entitled to attend as visitors, but not to introduce motions or to vote. Regulations regarding the convention will be found on pages 5, 15 and 24 of the U.F.M. Constitution.

Credential forms are being mailed herewith to every U.F.M. local secretary for the delegates from his local. Each U.F.M. secretary should see that every delegate—man and woman—is supplied with his or her credential. Every delegate before leaving home should secure his credential certificate duly signed by the local president and

Continued on Page 20

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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The Farmer-Lender Conference

Conference in Winnipeg arranged by Council of Agriculture discusses ways and means for securing cheaper money for farmers

REPRESENTATIVES of the farmers, mortgage companies and provincial governments of the three prairie provinces met in Winnipeg last week in a very successful conference, arranged jointly by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Mortgage Loans Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The conference, which was called at the request of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was held in private, in order that information of a confidential nature might be disclosed, and frankness and sincerity marked the discussions throughout. The main purpose of the agricultural representatives at the conference was to ascertain the reasons for the comparatively high rates of interest prevailing for farm mortgage loans in Western Canada, and to endeavor to devise means through which cheaper money might be made available. The representatives of the lending institutions, who included officers of insurance and trust companies, as well as of the straight mortgage companies, while maintaining that under existing conditions the prevailing rates of interest are justified, were found to be entirely sympathetic, and showed themselves ready to assist in bringing about conditions which will make cheaper money possible. The following resolution, unanimously agreed to by both

parties expresses the findings of the conference.

Conditions for Cheaper Money

"Whereas, it is highly desirable, not only in the interest of agriculture, but of the community as a whole that mortgage loans on western farms should be procurable at a lower rate than is now current, this conference, believing that the essential security on which the loans are made is ample to justify a reduction in the rate of interest, places itself on record as of the opinion that the following would assist materially towards the attaining of that end:

"1. That the payment of taxes should be regarded by farmers as their first financial obligation in each year, and it should be the duty of the taxing authorities to exercise all diligence in the collection of taxes as far as possible in the current year.

"2. That municipalities and other taxing authorities, who on the whole have shown a real appreciation of the need for a reduction in taxation, should continue on a policy of strict economy with a view to further tax reductions.

"3. That the payment of the annual interest on first mortgages should be regarded as a very serious obligation, which should not be omitted except under most special circumstances, and

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Finance for Farmers

New Zealand's scheme for agricultural banks

By A. C. Cummings

ALTHOUGH there are many agencies in New Zealand engaged in financing the farmer, he still finds it difficult to get the money he wants, and to meet his difficulty a new scheme for an agricultural bank, embodying features in operation in other countries, has been evolved and embodied in a bill to be presented to parliament.

The scheme as set out in this bill, has, at any rate, the merit of simplicity. The Dominion is to be divided into five districts, and any ten or more of farmers in any of these districts who desire to borrow up to 66 per cent. of the value of their land, can form a branch of the bank. They can elect three of their number to be a committee of advice for the branch, and any farmer in the district can become a member of a branch provided he wants to borrow on his farm, and the security he offers is approved by the advisory committee. His application for a loan is forwarded with the report of the advisory committee to a central executive, which is composed of seven persons, two appointed by the government and five selected, one by each of the five districts into which the Dominion is divided. All must be members of a bank, and, therefore, borrowers, and they must be elected by the members of the various branches in each district, all of whom are, of course, borrowers. Any borrower after his mortgage is paid off ceases to be a member.

So much for the machinery of the bank. Finance is the next aspect of the scheme.

Loans are to be repaid on the amortization system, by payments extending over a period of years and covering principal and interest. To enable these loans to be made when approved by the central executive, that executive is empowered to issue bonds to an amount not greater than the total amount of the mortgage loans made by the executive outstanding at any time, carrying interest at not more than 5½ per cent. for periods of five years or upwards. These bonds can be issued by the general executive to the general public, and the proceeds lent in cash to the members of the bank; or part of them, to the amount of the loan applied for, may be issued to a borrowing member in lieu of cash. In the latter event the borrowing member must find someone to buy his bonds for cash.

There are no shareholders in the bank, and no share capital in the ordinary sense of the words. However, the government is requested to start the financial ball rolling with half-a-million dollars, for which it will receive 20,000 fully-paid up \$25 shares, carrying no dividend for the first two years, and thereafter such dividend not exceeding 5 per cent. in any one year, as the central executive may determine. The dividend is not to be accumulative, however.

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mortgages held by members of his particular branch. Two per cent. of the amount of the loan granted to a member must be deposited in cash with the bank by the borrower for this purpose.

Such, in outline, is the scheme. Some of its critics, however, contend that it will not place, even if parliament makes it law, the New Zealand farmer in any better position than he is in at present.

Criticism of the Scheme

Before the war the Advances to Settlers' Office, a government department, made advances on mortgages up to \$12,500, with interest at 4½ per cent. less by a half to 1 per cent. than the customary interest rate. The insurance companies and the banks, besides numerous private individuals, trading firms and co-operative societies, also made loans at from 5 to 6 per cent. Stock and station agents and co-operatives also took money on deposit and lent it again to the farmer. For second mortgages the rate was usually 7 per cent.

The collapse of the boom in the export of farm produce in 1921 (already explained in *The Grain Growers' Guide*), owing to the failure of Europe's purchasing power, coupled with war taxation, however, brought about a heavy fall in land values, a shortage of money for loans and a diminished saving power among the people. These conditions were accentuated by the sale of government securities at low prices by holders who wanted cash, and by the high rates of income tax on income derived from mortgage.

As a remedy the agricultural bank has been proposed. Since 1921 many of the adverse factors in the economic situation have disappeared or have been altered. Money is more plentiful; the government has borrowed in London large sums for loans through the Advances to Settlers' Office; rural land values have been stabilized and the income tax has been reduced. Incidentally people's savings have begun to grow again.

It is this change that critics of the bill say will make the farmer disappointed with it if he gets it. They allege that the selling of the bonds which will be no better than many other classes of securities already on the market, will be the difficulty. The bonds would have to be on long terms, which would not suit the ordinary depositor, and the amount that an agricultural bank would be able to raise by public sale would not exceed \$2,500,000 within three years. This sum, of course, would be only a drop in the ocean of the farmers' requirements. In brief, it is asserted that the farmer would be able to obtain as good terms from the existing agencies as from the agricultural bank.

However, the supporters of the scheme say that it will make the farmers in the course of time independent of the government or the private money-lender, and they point to the success of similar banks in other countries where conditions at time of starting were far less favorable than in New Zealand. They also claim that should another financial crisis overtake the Dominion, the farmers will have control of their own financial affairs and be able to deal with their loans and mortgages as they themselves may determine, instead of being subject to the control of others. This latter consideration, especially, weighs greatly with the New Zealand farmer, today.

The University in the Home

How the University of Alberta helps those who, unable to attend the University, are eager to study at home.

THE assertion has not infrequently been made that the people of the prairie provinces have, for the most part, a merely materialistic and transient interest in the country. In contrast with the pioneers of the eastern provinces who came to hew out and build up abiding homes, the settlers who entered Western Canada during the booming years before the war, it is said, were actuated chiefly by the desire to realize speculative increments from the hasty development of an hitherto unexploited country, and then withdraw to a more congenial environment. However applicable the above characterization may be to many individuals, the fact remains that one of the first acts of the newly-fledged provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, was to provide for the establishment of provincial universities. And it has been the eagerness of western municipalities to provide thoroughly modern and adequate educational institutions and facilities for their prairie-born children, which, probably more than any single factor, has been responsible for the heavy burden of taxation which they have laid upon themselves. Such investments for education from the primary to the higher stages are not the manifestations of a people dominated by a merely materialistic and transitory outlook.

The two universities which were established 16 years ago on the banks of the south Saskatchewan and the north Saskatchewan, respectively, have sought through their departments of extension, to serve the people of their province as a whole, as well as provide cultural and professional training to the thousand or more young students who are able to give full time attendance at each institution from year to year. The Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, which was organized in 1912, endeavors to serve its provincial constituency through the personal medium of extension lecturers, the visual aid of lantern slides and moving pictures, and the printed medium of travelling libraries, package libraries, bulletin publications and general reference service.

Correspondence Courses

During the past two years the printed and the personal media have been experimentally combined in the form of correspondence courses in Economics. These have been initiated by Harold S. Patton, who was appointed University Extension Lecturer in Economics in 1921, at a time when the entry of the organized farmers of Alberta into provincial and federal politics was reflected in a marked increase in the demands made upon the Extension Department for lectures and material in economic and sociological subjects. A similar interest was manifested by various labor organizations in the province. A winter of lecturing on economic subjects to farmer and labor organizations throughout the province led to the realization that such occasional lectures usually served merely to open up questions which there was no opportunity to follow through to a systematic conclusion. Library reference books on such topics might, indeed, be sent to interested persons; but without some opportunity for guidance and expression, the reader often failed to derive very much enlightenment from such reading. Moreover, there were many individuals whose isolated location or conditions of occupation prohibited attendance at even occasional country lectures.

Mr. Patton's lecturing experience had also impressed him with the fact that a great many misconceptions and controversies with regard to such subjects as the determination of prices and wages, the function of money and credit, the tariff and taxation, public ownership, railway rates, etc., have their origin largely in confusion of terms and lack of understanding of the fundamental principles of economics. With these considerations in mind he undertook in the fall of 1922, to organize

a correspondence course in The Principles of Political Economy. Selecting the simply written and liberally conceived textbook in economics by Professor Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard University, as a basis for the course, a series of 20 sets of questions was prepared, applying the principles of the textbook to practical problems and Canadian conditions. On payment of a small registration fee each student was supplied with a copy of the text, a study outline, a set of questions on each of the 20 studies, and a supply of answer paper. As each study paper was sent in by the student, it was carefully reviewed by the instructor, and returned with comments or suggestions.

The Test of Interest

During the winter of 1922-23, 105 persons registered in the course. The majority were farmers; a considerable number were trade-union men, chiefly coal miners; the remainder was composed of teachers, clerks, lawyers, bankers and government officials. In certain centres (including two mining towns) where several persons had registered, political economy clubs were formed, whose members met weekly to discuss the current study together, before writing out and sending in their papers. Although a departmental Certificate of Recognition was issued on satisfactory completion of the course, no university credit was offered for the work. The sending in of the written papers was thus a test of the student's interest and perseverance in mastering the subject matter for its own sake. While a considerable number were satisfied to read the text and course material without attempting any written work, and while others lacked the time or the resolution to carry the course to a conclusion, the work of the persevering ones was for the most part of a high order, comparing more than favorably with that of many resident university students. The very necessity on the part of the isolated correspondent student to set down in writing his ideas in respect to the questions of the course, tends, indeed, to develop a clearness of thinking and precision of expression that is only too often lacking among college students passively absorbing their daily lectures.

Additional Courses

The following extract from the letter of a country student on completion of the course is indicative both of the conditions under which many correspondents carried on their work, and of the benefit which they helped themselves to derive from the undertaking:

"In sending in the last paper of the course, I should like to state that I have appreciated it more than I feel able to say. Most of the papers were written at a kitchen-table to the accompaniment of games of cards, chatter, dish-washing, and all the other noises of a farm kitchen; but I feel the effort has been well repaid. I am sure that I have not only gained a slight knowledge of a highly-important subject, but I have also had valuable mental training, besides a means of relaxation of absorbing interest. I wish to say, too, that I fully appreciate the care and courtesy with which you have corrected my papers. I will make it a matter of principle to attempt every course the Extension Department may offer."

With a view to meeting the request for additional courses and at the same time making the work of more direct interest to farmers, a correspondence course in Economics of Agriculture was added last winter. Under this were included studies on such topics as land tenure, agricultural credit, price determination, farm accounting, marketing, organized speculation, co-operation, etc. This winter a third course has been added in Money and Banking. In the new courses the textbooks supplied to the students are supplemented with material bearing more directly on Canadian conditions, or dealing with more recent developments in the sub-

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ject concerned. The three courses now constitute a modest curriculum in economics to those who have passed school age, but who, as workers, are desirous of studying in a systematic way the relation of their own particular job to the economic and social organization in which it moves, and by whose laws and forces it is governed. There is, perhaps, no better medium through which the university and the farmer can come together than is provided by these extension correspondence courses.

Book Review

Agricultural Co-operation in Western Canada, by W. A. Mackintosh, M.A., Ph.D., Department of Economics, Queen's University, Kingston. Published by The Ryerson Press, Toronto.

This is the second of a series of studies projected by Queen's University and is an investigation into co-operative marketing and purchasing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. For obvious reasons the study is one practically of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, with a review of the efforts that have been made in co-operative dairying, livestock and wool marketing.

The old story, which will never get too old for those on these prairies who can appreciate the labors of men to improve the conditions of life on the farm, is told over again—the railway and elevator monopolies, the abuse of power and privilege, the exploitation of the farmers, the organization to resist it, the fight for the Manitoba Grain Act, the creation of the Grain Growers Grain Co., and the conflict with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the ultimate victory and the consequent developments—all this is told in a concise and readable form. The writer contributes to the discussion of the question of the practicability of a patronage dividend by a grain-handling company, and he recognizes the serious difficulties in the way.

One passage should be quoted here, because it has a special bearing upon the fortunes of the farmers' organizations at the present time. "The fact must never be forgotten," writes Mr. Mackintosh, "that the history of co-operation in Western Canada would have been very different had there not been powerful organizations which had already proved their strength and moderation doing educational work and supporting co-operation." The need for these "organizations" to maintain their position and back up the development of co-operative enterprises is one of the main features of the present situation.

The establishment of the Alberta Wheat Pool is covered in an appendix, and the question of the pooling system as an improvement in the marketing of grain, from the purely economic standpoint, is discussed, sympathetically, but critically. The author believes that the system may save a little in the cost of marketing, but it can only be a little because the grain trade is very highly organized and the unit of profit is very small.—J. T. H.

Figures just issued by the Japanese consul at Vancouver, show that Canada is rapidly developing a good butter trade with Japan. In 1922, Canada shipped only 7,681 pounds of butter to that country, while this year, up to a week or two ago, Japanese buyers had bought 3,220,910 pounds, most of which was supplied by Western Canadian creameries.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 24, 1924

A Merry Christmas

In the presence of an improved economic condition and the steady development of a practical application of the spirit of which Christmas is the popular expression, it is easier this year than it has been for some time for The Guide to wish its readers and friends A Merry Christmas. For many there will be more of the material comforts of life than there has been for a number of years, and while it is possible to lay too much emphasis upon the material side of the season yet without it Christmas is not what we all want it to be—a season of joy and happiness and goodwill.

The message of Christmas is a message of peace, of the ties that bind man to man, of universal brotherhood. This Christmas sees the nations studying with concentrated attention the most complete plan that man has ever devised for putting war in the category of crime. A great forward step has been taken, and whether or not this great plan be adopted by the nations in its present form, it represents a position from which there will be no retrogression.

In our own field in these prairie provinces there has been manifested a greater desire for co-operation. Differences in the farmers' movement are on the point of reconciliation; the dominant idea is one of get-together. Unity in a common cause; a united front to the problems that have to be solved to secure a better life and co-operation in the achieving of that life—that is the tendency this Christmas sees in these prairie provinces.

These things bring new hope and strengthen resolution. They mark progress and improvement. They give reality to Christmas and its age-old message, and because of them it is easier to say from the heart to all men—A Merry Christmas.

Conference on Mortgages

In the operations of the agricultural industry in this country an enormous volume of credit is required. Farmers are using more than \$200,000,000 of capital in the form of mortgage loans. The rates of interest charged, the terms and conditions of the contracts and the relations between the borrowers and lenders, are matters of importance. Yet there has never been any organization through which the representatives of the borrowers and lenders could get together to discuss their mutual problems with a view to the improvement of conditions. An effort was made eight years ago when the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the mortgage loans associations of the three provinces held a conference. This effort was renewed last week, when committees from the same organizations spent two days in Winnipeg in conference.

The report of the meeting indicates complete agreement upon several important matters of vital importance to the welfare and future development of agriculture. Both parties agreed that lower rates of interest are essential and that the security of the farms warrants lower rates, and that steps should be taken to correct some of the conditions which affect interest rates. For some years there has been a tendency in these provinces to enact legislation putting many charges against land in the form of taxes, and making them payable before mortgage interest. The responsibility for such legislation must be shared by governments, and farmers, and also by some of the mortgage companies, who, by unreasonable attitudes at times, practically forced legislative interference. Yet the net result of such legislation has been to make it more

difficult, and in extreme cases an impossibility for mortgage companies to collect their interest, while at times they have lost a good portion of the principal. This result has been reflected in higher interest rates which the mortgage companies have charged to make up their losses. Some of this type of legislation is justifiable on the ground that mortgage companies are members of the community and should share in the responsibilities of community welfare. Much of such legislation, however, has shown an utter disregard of the economic principles involved. Instead of beating the mortgage company and helping the farmer the reverse has actually been the result. The conference has wisely asked the governments to review carefully all such legislation, and eliminate all that was not in the best interest of the community at large. It is absolutely essential in the best interest of the farmers that a first mortgage remain a first mortgage, and that its standing be recognized in the money markets of the world, in order that it shall command the lowest rates of interest. Some of the unwise legislation has already been repealed, but there is yet considerable that ought to go. If the governments adopt the suggestions of the borrowers and lenders they will be helping in placing farm credit upon a sounder basis.

So long as this country in large areas suffers from serious climatic conditions, mortgage payments cannot always be met promptly, but everything possible should be done towards that end, as heavy arrears and losses all add to the cost of the business, and, consequently, to the rate of interest. The recognition of 8 per cent, as a maximum rate of interest, except on small amounts, is a decided step in advance, and with the correction of conditions the rate should move steadily downwards. While 8 per cent. is recognized as a maximum, conditions even today warrant a lower rate in the older and better-settled portions of the country. There is a strong demand on the part of the farmers that the borrowing power of the national government be used to provide money at lower rates, but if the private companies organize their business and conditions are made satisfactory, they should be able to render service on terms practically as favorable as governments. Farmers are not concerned with the source from which the money comes so long as the terms and conditions are satisfactory. There should be further conferences between the borrowers and lenders. This is the right direction in which to move towards making conditions better for all.

Co-operation Necessary

The differences of opinion which marked the recent annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., are but another evidence of the necessity of co-operation between the farmers' companies and the wheat pools. There is no reason for agitation and destructive criticism in regard to the relationship between these organizations. All these grain-handling institutions are owned by the farmers who produce the grain. The owners want only the best possible service in the marketing of their grain. Such service requires not only a marketing agency but an equally efficient handling system. The companies have for years operated the only farmer-owned handling and marketing systems. The pools have become the chief marketing agency since their establishment, but they

have no elevator system. The farmers' companies are operating elevator systems quite as efficiently and economically as the pools could expect to do. The talk of the pools driving out the companies or the companies destroying the pools is the sheerest nonsense and can only result in conflict and great disservice to the farmers. The proper method is for the boards of these institutions to get together and work out a system by which the facilities of all can be utilized most effectively. There is not the slightest reason why this method will not meet the situation provided they meet in the spirit of co-operation and with a recognition of the facts of the situation before them. The grain producers in this country have an opportunity to complete and perfect the system by which their grain is handled and marketed, and should not allow anything to stand in the way of such an achievement.

Protection Not the Remedy

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada has just held its annual meeting in Montreal, and it appears to have been a somewhat gloomy affair. According to S. Roy Weaver, manager of the association, the industry is being run at a loss; he estimated the loss for the years 1919-23, inclusive, at \$10,000,000. The products of the shoe factories, he stated, have been and are being sold at less than the cost of production.

He gives one of the reasons for this depression. "While export trade," he said, "has been cut off, and while the Canadian demand for boots and shoes has been reduced, there actually are 28 more factories competing for the smaller amount of business available." That is an interesting situation. It appears that the boot and shoe business was exceedingly prosperous in 1916, and capital was attracted to it. Things were not so good in 1918 and 1919, and some factories went out of existence. Conditions improved in 1920, and again the number of factories increased, and whereas 185 factories in 1916 turned out 20,000,000 pairs of shoes, and 161 factories in 1919 turned out 19,300,000 pairs, last year's production of 16,000,000 pairs was divided among 189 factories.

That seems to be an adequate explanation of the condition in which the industry finds itself. A less purchasing power in the country, with a greater producing power in the industry; less money spent on boots and shoes and more producers of boots and shoes to share it.

And the remedy? Mr. Weaver thinks no more factories should be started, but something should be done for the factories now in existence. The association agreed and it passed a resolution calling the attention of the Dominion government to the present state of the boot and shoe industry, and asking for higher duties on boots and shoes imported from Great Britain, and a change in the appraisal for duty of boot and shoe imports. As usual, the only thing these Canadian manufacturers could think about to bring better conditions into their industry was additional tariff protection, which simply means a bigger subsidy from the Canadian consumers.

It is true imports of boots and shoes are increasing; it is also true that exports are increasing. For the six months ending September 30, imports of boots and shoes were 395,129 pairs as compared with 183,939 pairs for the corresponding period in 1922. In the same period exports were 87,376 pairs as compared with 27,240 for 1922. It will be noticed that, proportionately, ex-

ports show a greater increase than imports, a fact which the association quietly ignored.

The industry, in plain truth, is in no worse condition than scores of others in Canada, and to try and improve it by means of increased tariff protection, would be to give it advantages at the expense of all other industries. Canadian boots and shoes can hold their own in the Canadian market; what is really wanted is greater purchasing power in that market. The price received for the current grain crop will help a lot; for the rest the Canadian Boot and Shoe Association should help in restoring better general economic conditions.

The Status of the Dominions

The status of the self-governing Dominions in the League of Nations, seems likely to become what is popularly called a "burning question" in the near future. Article 18 of the covenant of the league states that:

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat, and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

The Irish Free State is a member of the League of Nations, and conformably with the article quoted, the Free State government forwarded to the league for registration the Anglo-Irish treaty, by which the Free State came into existence. The treaty was duly registered by the league.

Last week, at the meeting of the council of the league, at Geneva, Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, announced that the British government did not recognize any authority in the league to accept for registration treaties or agreements between Great Britain and any "semi-self-governing part of the British Empire," that it did not recognize the registration of and denied the right of the Irish Free State to present for registration the Anglo-Irish treaty. The

British government takes the view that engagements between parts of the Empire are matters of concern to the Empire only, and of no concern to the rest of the world.

This attitude on the part of the British government throws into the arena of international politics once again the whole question of the international status of the Dominions. Is Canada, for example, a full-fledged independent member of the League of Nations, or not? If she is not then the old contention that the British Empire has multiple representation on the league is valid. If Canada is a full member of the league then the attitude of the British government is full of significance to this country.

At the same meeting of the council in asking for postponement of the discussion of the Geneva protocol, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the British government asked for the postponement because it had not had time to study the document, and because the British representative on the council spoke not alone for Britain but for five or six governments widely divided by oceans and seas. That is certainly not the position taken by Sir Robert Borden and Premier King. It means, if it means anything, that on the League of Nations the British Empire is a unit, and, consequently, the separate memberships and the separate signatures to and ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles, in which the covenant of the League of Nations is included, have no significance or importance.

The Irish Free State has already challenged the attitude taken by the Baldwin government, and to all appearances Mr. Chamberlain has started a controversy that may have far-reaching results.

Editorial Notes

Free-trade Britain, says the Toronto Telegram, has a mass of unemployed while pro-

tectionist France has a scarcity of workers. Well, what about protectionist United States, Canada, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Austria, Denmark and others too numerous to mention? They've all got protective tariffs and an unemployed problem.

The Bankers' Association is making an effort to have the branch banks doing business in Ontario exempted from the business tax now levied on them by the municipalities. Evidently the banks, as they are able to pay only 12 per cent. dividends, and 2 per cent. bonuses, feel that the tax should be paid by those who are making much less.

Here is a refreshing whiff from the East: "If, we want to sell more goods to foreign countries," says the Monetary Times of Toronto, "we must take more of their goods in return, for Canada is not in a position to finance their purchases, nor is it desirable to do so. If we want them to reduce their tariffs we must do the same." Hear, hear.

The Geneva protocol is receiving a great deal of attention in the British press, and according to London Foreign Affairs, the discussion reveals a vast amount of ignorance, not only with regard to the protocol itself but with regard to the provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations. The Geneva protocol is simply an agreement for amendment of the covenant, that is, the provisions of the protocol, if adopted by the nations, become part of the covenant of the League of Nations. Canada has either to accept or reject the protocol; it is therefore of the utmost importance that the friends of peace and international arbitration in this country should study the protocol, and help to get public opinion strongly behind it.



Perhaps!

A Radio Romance

A Christmas story---By J. T. Hull

JOHN Bruce, broadcaster at station KCV., scanned the lines on the slip of paper lying before him on the counter.

"This," he said, "should be paid for at advertising rates."

"Oh," said the girl at the other side of the counter, "I thought you sent those kind of messages free. Would it cost very much?"

"Quite a bit," he replied, and then as he saw the deep disappointment creeping into the eyes of the girl, he added, "Wait a bit. I'll see the chief and put it up to him."

"Thanks," said the girl. "I hope you can persuade him to let it go. You see the old lady thinks this is a great plan, and she is building so much on it, but she really couldn't afford to pay much to have the message sent. She is nearly 80 years old, and I really shouldn't have mentioned radio to her, and told her about messages being sent all over the country. If you can't persuade your chief to send the message I don't know what I can say to her. Please do your best, won't you?" laying her hand on his arm and turning eyes to him so intense in their earnestness that John Bruce made up his mind there and then that something was going to be done about it.

"Allright," he said, "just wait a minute," and he picked up the paper and walked into an adjoining room.

He was back in a minute or two. "It's allright," he exclaimed, joyously. "The chief says this is Christmas time and one never can tell what good news may bring at Christmas. I will give out the message among the announcements tonight, but you must promise me to come up here every day and report. I'd like to know if anything happens."

"Surely I'll come," she replied gaily. "You never can tell, you know; we might be starting a real old-fashioned re-union, one of the kind you read about in Christmas stories."

"That's right," he replied. "Well," he added, glancing once again over the slip of paper, "here's hoping; your message goes out on the air tonight and tomorrow night, right up to Christmas Eve, and you come and report."

"I hope you're a lucky broadcaster," she said turning to go. "I'll come and let you know results."

"Gee, I do hope I'm lucky," John muttered to himself as he turned to his work.

* * *

"Well, that's sure a swell radio outfit, you've got," declared Grandfather Williams, as he leaned back in his easy chair and watched his son, aided by his eight-years-old grandson, preparing to tune in. "Don't you think so, ma?" he added, turning to the white-haired lady by his side.

"It's a beauty," she replied. "How far can you get with it?" she asked.

"All over the North American continent," grandson replied proudly. "And then some," added his father. "It's a pretty good outfit," he continued, "and we're trying it out for the first time tonight. That's why we invited you over. We're going to get something good tonight, aren't we son?"

"Sure thing," son replied with gusto. "Well, hurry up," exclaimed son's ma, from the recesses of another easy chair, "don't take all night extracting something from the air. The radio advertisements say the air is full of things we shouldn't miss."

They watched the tuning-in process interestedly, and then a man's voice broke the silence:

"... and will be given again tomorrow night. One more announcement please. Listen folks. Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Arthur Moffatt, who was born at 101 West Thirtieth Street, Philadelphia, on September 15, 1874. He left home in 1891 to take a position with a bank in St. Louis, and was last heard of in that city in October, 1893. His mother, Alice Moffatt, now living at 36 Trenton Avenue, Cleveland, asks for him. If anyone knows of him this is a chance to make the radio useful in bringing

about an old-fashioned Christmas re-union, one of the kind you read about in Christmas stories. Please stand by a moment."

Grandfather Williams was sitting bolt upright in his chair; he was staring hard at the machine, and his face showed that he was laboring under intense excitement. When the speaker ceased speaking, he turned to Grandma Williams who was also showing signs of emotion.

"What d'ye think about that," he gasped. "Did you hear it, ma?"

Ma intimated faintly that she did.

"Arthur Moffatt—thirty years ago," he exclaimed.

"Do you think it's the same?" asked Grandma Williams.

"Don't think there can be any doubt," he replied. "Don't put on anything else just now, Frank," he said turning to his son. "I want to think a minute."

"What's all the excitement about, anyway?" asked Frank.

The old man looked at him steadily for a few seconds. "No," he said, musingly, "you've never heard of him, have you? Let me see—you're just thirty aren't you, Frank. No thirty-two. Oh, well, it doesn't matter. You know nothing about it. Do you remember Matthews?"

"Matthews," repeated Frank. "Matthews. Who was he?"

"Don't rake up that old story, Edward," said Grandma Williams, her voice trembling. "Before you say anything don't you think it would be better to see if you can find out about this radio message."

There was a peculiar light in the old man's eyes as he turned toward his wife. "This is a chance to bring about an old-fashioned Christmas re-union, eh. That's what the radio said. Well, maybe it is, but it's a re-union that I should be in on. What do you say, ma; doesn't it need me to put the finishing touch on it?"

"I think we had better talk it over, dear," said Grandma Williams.

"Allright," said the old man.

"Turn on the juice again, Frank. I'll tell you about this sometime else. Maybe I can finish the story properly when I do tell it."

* * *

"Heard a funny thing over the radio down at the club last night," said Aikins to his chum, Robert Dell, as they sat at lunch together, in the Elite Cafe, Vancouver. "An American station asked for information about a chap called Arthur Moffatt, who was born in Philadelphia, and last heard of in St. Louis, I think about 1893, the announcer said. He said the chap's mother, who was living in Cleveland, was asking for him. D'ye know him?" he asked, as his companion stared at him in a peculiar manner.

"Know him," Dell echoed. "Oh, there are lots of Moffatt's in the world. I was just thinking what a remarkable message to send over the radio. Why thousands of people must have got it all over the continent."

"I guess, yes," replied Aikins. "They said this was a chance to bring about a real old-fashioned Christmas re-union. Well, I bet its better than advertising. They've stuck up a notice in the club giving the address of the old lady. If they do that all over the country something ought to happen if the chap is alive."

"Perhaps," rejoined Dell. "There's such a thing as too much publicity, you know."

"Not for business, anyway," laughed Aikins. "Publicity my boy is the life of business. Ask a movie star."

"H'm, yes," said Dell rising and reaching for his coat. "You ask the poor wretch who gets mixed up in a sensation of some sort, through foolishness or accident, and whose picture appears on the front page of every newspaper in the country along with all that is known about him since he was born. He has a different opinion, I'll wager."

"Guess you're right," rejoined Aikins with a laugh. "The moral is not to get mixed up in a sensation."

The two men walked down the room. "By Jove," exclaimed Aikins looking at his watch, "It's nearly two o'clock, and I have an appointment with Mitchell at two. Guess I better beat it. Are you coming my way?"

"No," Dell answered slowly. "I think I'll walk over to the club for a minute or two."

"Just to see if they've located the prodigal son, eh?" laughed his companion. "Well if there is any romance going, phone me. So long."

Robert Dell, real estate and insurance, was the legend on the door of the office into which Dell walked an hour or so later. A stenographer was pounding away at a typewriter as he entered, and to all appearances was smothered in work. Dell passed her without a word, but she caught a glimpse of his face and watched him curiously as he went into his private office and closed the door. As a rule the door stood open except when he had visitors.

Removing his coat and hat he crossed over to his desk, sat down and bending forward with his arms on the desk he gazed steadily at nothing in particular for a few minutes. Then he rose and commenced pacing the room, finally stopping to look in a mirror.

"Do I know Arthur Moffatt?" he soliloquized. "Do I? I'll say I do. And now what am I going to do about it? Thirty years is a long time, but, my gosh, I must go. I've been an ass; worse, I've been a coward. Well, its up to me. Mother's done her bit, bless her heart. If I hadn't been such a coward she'd never have had to seek me in this way. And Dad? Wonder if he's still alive. I needn't look for any sympathy in him though. But ma, that's different. Arthur Moffatt, alias Robert Dell, you're going to take your fate in your hands, you're going to take a chance on all this publicity, and you're going home for Christmas. You're going to take part in what the radio message called an old-fashioned Christmas re-union, one of the kind you read about in Christmas stories. You're going to do what you should have done thirty years ago—show a little moral courage."

He walked into the outer office. "Miss Price," he said addressing the stenographer, "I'm going away for a few days. It's Christmas time, anyway. We close up the office this afternoon, and you can have a holiday until I come back and call you. I'm going to try and have a happy Christmas for once in my life, and I hope you have a good time too."

The girl was feeling a little—just a little—downhearted. Here it was the day before Christmas, and the message had brought no result. Had romance gone out of the world altogether. She looked at the old lady sitting opposite her, calmly working at some fancy work. She had waited for thirty years and was still hoping. For three years the girl had been a kindly visitor, and Mrs. Moffatt had told her the story of her one and only boy's quarrel with his father, his leaving home, of one or two letters from St. Louis, and then—silence. Mr. Moffatt had died five years before the girl met Mrs. Moffatt, and although he had left his widow enough to keep the wolf from the door, he had done nothing to ease the ache in her heart. It was the girl's idea to comb the continent by means of the radio, and find if possible the man who was yet a boy in his mother's memory.

Was it going to be a failure? Her face must have revealed her thoughts for the old lady smiled at her and said: "You are worrying too much; there is time yet. It is only a few days since the message was sent."

"I know," replied the girl. "Really I'm not worrying, but—well, now wouldn't it be nice if he were to arrive today—Christmas Eve." She rose and walked over to the window. "Do you

know," she said, "I do feel as if that message will bring results. Maybe it's just hope, but wouldn't it be nice now?" She crossed the room and sat down at the feet of the old lady.

"Yes," the old lady said, "it would be nice, just how nice I couldn't put into words. But if nothing happens—well, dearie, you tried and your kindness and friendship make up for a lot." And she stroked the hair of her youthful companion.

There was a sound outside the door. The girl jumped to her feet, and turned an expectant face to the old lady. A knock on the door. "Shall I answer it?" she asked. The old lady nodded.

The girl crossed the room and opened the door. She gazed wonderingly at the man who stood there and who seemed surprised to see her.

"This is 36 Trenton Avenue?" he queried.

"Yes," said the girl. "Is there a Mrs. Alice Moffatt living here?"

"Yes," A pause.

He stepped forward and looked into the room, and the girl stood to one side. His eyes met those of the old lady. He advanced into the room and the old lady rose from her chair, a light coming into her eyes that brought a flush of excitement to the cheeks of the girl. "Mother," he exclaimed, as his arms went out.

"Arthur, my boy."

The girl slipped quietly from the room.

She stood outside for awhile, her face suffused with the radiance of joy. Romance was not dead; it was a real Christmas re-union. She would have to go at once and tell them about it at the broadcasting station. Her thoughts were interrupted by two men. They walked up to the door. "He went in here," said one of them. He opened the door as he spoke and both entered. For a moment the girl stood, a feeling of fear creeping over her. Then she followed the men into the room.

Arthur and his mother were still standing together. The men walked over to them. One of them laid his hand on Arthur's arm.

"Arthur Moffatt?" he said, questioningly.

"Yes," was the answer.

"I'm sorry to interrupt this family re-union," said the man, opening his

Continued on Page 20



An unusual snapshot of a muskrat

The Stockman's Parliament

THE convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union, held at Calgary, December 11, 12 and 13, was devoted largely to the discussion of three questions—the ever-pressing problem of finding markets for our expanding agricultural production; the necessity of modifications in the tuberculosis eradication policies followed by stockmen; and a general stock-taking on the results achieved by the better bacon campaign inaugurated two years ago.

The markets discussion was featured in speeches by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, on the outlook for the livestock industry in Canada; by Edward N. Wentworth, of the Armour Packing Co., Chicago, on the relation of consumptive demand to future livestock production; by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, on the possibilities of the Oriental market for livestock products.

Dr. Grisdale spoke in a most optimistic vein. Apropos of the importance of the livestock industry in the nation's activities, he referred to it as the "billion dollar industry," for its proceeds now reached that figure annually. He took up the various branches of it in detail, and showed that we had every reason to expect a change for the better.

Last year's horse business was decidedly more brisk than the previous one, but Dr. Grisdale thinks that we are only just entering the long overdue period of demand for horse flesh.

Hopeful About Ocean Rates

The removal of the British embargo in 1913, brought about an export trade in that year of 54,000 head. For the first eleven months of 1924, Canada sent 80,000 head overseas. The whole question of exporting to Britain now seemed to be one of getting equitable ocean rates. Under present conditions we can only afford to send heavy finished animals. For a 1,300-pound steer, the rate works out at about three cents a pound. For lighter steers, such as our own market demands the freight works out at about four and a half cents a pound, which according to present values does not permit the business to be carried on. If we could get a \$15 rate, we would be able to send over 800-1,000-pound steers instead of restricting the trade to the heavy stuff of which we have so little. W. T. R. Preston had been in Britain for some time representing the Canadian government in this matter, and Dr. Grisdale was sanguine that the required reduction would be obtained.

Speaking of the marketing of dairy products, the deputy minister stated that some two years ago Canada lost the reputation for quality in cheese, which she had enjoyed unchallenged for a couple of decades. The New Zealanders made a dead set on the British market and for a couple of years stood in higher favor than Canada. That situation had been, happily for us, restored. At the important British shows in 1924, Canadian cheese swept the boards.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese ambassador to the United States, had declared in one of his public utterances south of the line, that there was a great and growing market for condensed milk in his native country, and that he thought it presented a great opportunity for the American dairy industry. Dr. Grisdale stated that on account of lower production costs, it was believed that we stood in a very favorable position to compete with the Americans for this new market, and it was the intention of the Ottawa authorities to make a bid for it immediately.

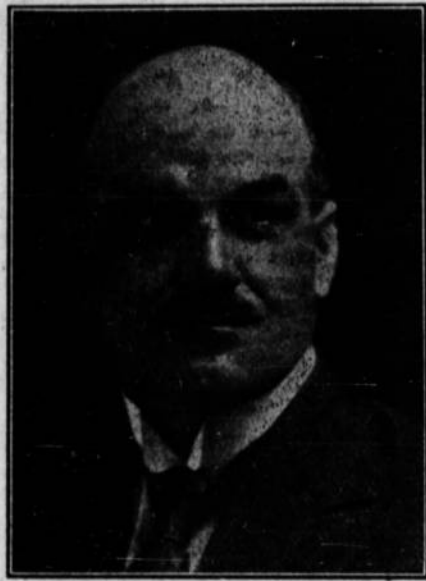
The sheep industry, Dr. Grisdale labelled as the most profitable branch of the livestock business. In his 25 years of travel through the West, he had been unable to understand why it did not find more general favor. He could find no reason except dogs or indifference on the part of the farmers. Every man of his ken who had kept a flock and given them the ordinary amount of care had made money out of them.

It will be remembered that the possibilities of Japan as an outlet for Canadian livestock products was first discussed at last year's convention of the

Livestock men more cheerful about future of marketing---Convention endorses accreditation policy---Changes due in better bacon campaign

Livestock Union. E. E. Nobles, of Edmonton, Alta., and Kobe, Japan, introduced the subject and appealed to the livestock men to provide cattle for a trial shipment. The Alberta Department of Agriculture, took up the challenge, and sent over two shipments during the year. H. A. Craig's address was a report on these shipments.

When the Japanese shipments were first mooted, the trans-Pacific freight rate was \$100 per head. Under such a tariff, exportation was limited to a few pure-bred dairy cattle. Recognizing the absolute need of lower rates for the transportation of commercial beef cattle, Mr. Craig was successful in getting



Geo. H. Hutton

Re-elected for the sixth consecutive year to the presidency of the Western Canada Livestock Union.

the rates lowered to \$50 per head at the time of the first shipment in May.

The second shipment of 58 cattle in September made a profit of \$11.10 per animal. These cattle, all cows, were bought at the Edmonton stock yards at three cents a pound, which represents the lowest price of the year. This made an average purchase price of \$36. With the ocean rate of \$50, and rail charges and sundry expenditures amounting to \$19 per head, the cattle were landed in Japan for \$105, and sold at an average price of \$116.10. Mr. Craig stated that he thought the profit too small considering that the same grade of cattle would probably never again be bought so cheaply. That meant a lower ocean rate if the trade was to develop. He had pressed the steamship companies for further reduction, and had received a wire which was read to the convention promising a rate of \$37.50 per head. This rate, however, was not yet in effect and further confirmation was expected. If, and when, the promised rate goes into effect, a lucrative trade should commence immediately.

Japanese Exchange Low

A further consideration was the rate of exchange. At the present time the yen was at 37, that is to say 100 yen was worth \$37. If the yen should drop below 35, trade would be barely possible. If the yen tends to return to normal, 50, a handsome profit could be realized.

At the time of Mr. Craig's own visit to Japan in May, the American exclusion bill had just been passed, and that was the sole topic of conversation among the Japanese, who were highly indignant at the insinuation of inferiority which the bill contained. By contrast, Canadians stood high in Japanese favor, and this would stand us in good stead in building up trade relations.

E. N. Wentworth, who is head of Armour's research department, told the convention of the decreasing per capita consumption of beef, and stated that the only way to counteract it was to give the consumer what he required.

The kitchenette apartment has revolutionized the culinary practice of a tremendous number of urban families in the United States and Canada. Forty years ago when the first Chicago fat stock shows were held, the prime butcher's animal was a heavy three or four-year-old. Such a steer yielded cuts which were not too large for cooking appliances then in use. As the number who sat round the average dinner table kept growing smaller, the housewife put a greater premium on smaller cuts. This was reflected in the market and show standards of cattle. All two, three and four-year-old cattle had disappeared from the show ring at the International, and there was a move on foot to eliminate senior yearlings as well. In the car-lot classes, two-year-olds were still allowed, in conformity with the existing commercial demand for animals of that age.

Through all these changes there ran a conflict of interests. The consumer still wants smaller cuts, whereas, the producer felt that there was more in it for him to get the maximum weight for age. He could not afford to meet the situation in the way the range sheep men had done by putting the industry on the cow and calf basis.

To illustrate the insatiable demand for smaller cuts, Mr. Wentworth quoted from an experiment carried on by Armours. They cut up into fresh pork, different lots of pigs, weighing 175, 200, 225, 250, and 275 pounds. Chops from the smallest lot averaged eight to the pound, and were worth five cents per pound more than chops from the heaviest pigs, which averaged three to the pound.

The speaker dealt on the disparities between show tendencies and market tendencies. Show cattle displayed a reduction in weight and an increase in dressing percentages. Market cattle showed a decrease in weight and a decrease in dressing percentage. The only conclusions which could be drawn from that were that farmers were less careful than formerly about breeding and finish. The percentage of dairy cattle had increased to some extent which would go to accentuate this unfavorable change. The same disparity was noticeable in hog weights in the United States.

From these facts Mr. Wentworth argued that the rancher must be willing to change his standards in compliance with the consumer's demands. The time had gone when it was permissible to talk about keeping up the size of cattle on the range. Bulls should be selected now with a view to stamping early maturity, easy keeping and vigor on the offspring. He knew that such a doctrine would not be popular with range men, but the facts were incontrovertible and the logic was sound. Failure to act would lead to further reduction of meat consumption.

The Vexing Question

The tuberculosis eradication question provided the fireworks for the convention. On one side stood the united Manitoba contingent proud of the record of Manitoba herds under accreditation and of the progress at Carman under the area eradication scheme, satisfied with the test and its application by the Dominion veterinarians, and firmly resolved not to allow a cancellation of the advance made to date. At the other extreme were a handful of prominent Albertans who were opposed to the T.B. test, and all its works, but prudent enough to cloak their objections under innocent looking resolutions which, if made the basis for future action, would seriously impede progress. Between these two camps was another group, standing behind the principle of testing, but genuinely in search of improvements in the regulations. Dr. Grisdale had called a meeting of accredited herd owners the day

before the convention. About thirty attended. Critics of the department policy evidently felt that under the circumstances they could not expect a fair hearing, so after putting up a formal case, they abandoned the fight to take it up under the more favorable auspices of the convention proper. The meeting then immediately slopped over and with one dissenting voice passed a blanket resolution whitewashing the federal health of animals branch.

The case for accreditation was put before the convention by Dr. Wm. Hilton, Dominion veterinary director-general, in a lengthy review of the fight which has been conducted against the spread of bovine tuberculosis. The accredited herd policy originated in the United States, said he, and was adopted in this country after two years trial south of the line. In order to get free importation of breeding cattle into the United States, it was necessary to adhere to the regulations agreed to in common. This was an answer to those who asked for a slackening of the rules, such as a 60-day re-test for reactors. Once a reactor, always a suspect: that was the verdict of the veterinary profession, regardless of the fact that tuberculosis cattle do not react at every testing.

The accredited herd policy was impracticable in Great Britain and Europe, said Dr. Hilton, because in those countries tuberculosis was so prevalent among cattle stocks that to slaughter reactors would depopulate herds to such an extent as to seriously dislocate their livestock industry. On the other hand the proportion of reactors in this country was not large. It was entirely practicable to slaughter reactors and thereby stamp out the disease. In backward districts where cattle did not often come into contact with strange animals, and where new blood for improvement was seldom brought in, the inspectors were surprised to find that, in spite of bad housing conditions and inbreeding, herds were surprisingly free from tuberculosis.

In answer to the demands that the accreditation policy be not actively pushed until further investigation be conducted, Dr. Hilton stated that every progressive country, Canada not least, had been actively investigating for the past twenty years, but the accumulation of knowledge had been negligent. To hold off awaiting positive laboratory discovery would be to throw away results achieved so far.

The Calmette Treatment

Calgary newspapers carried prominent headlines on the critical day of the debate announcing that the local department of agriculture had secured Dr. Calmette's virus from the Pasteur Institute. This was supposed to grant immunity against tuberculosis when injected into young animals. It was quite a shock to the Alberta faction to discover that the Ottawa department had had a man trained in Calmette's laboratory and knew the virtues and the serious limitations of this much heralded panacea.

President Hutton asked Dr. Hilton's opinion as to the likelihood of evolving a test which would pick out dangerous spreaders. Such a test would enable livestock men to save valuable animals which were reactors but were not spreaders of the disease. The director-general was not hopeful as to the prospects.

J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, brought in a resolution endorsing accreditation and the area eradication policy and made a strong speech in support of his position. He was ably seconded by John Graham, Carberry, Man.; Harry Leader, M.P., Portage; Angus MacDonald, of Prince Albert, and others.

W. L. Carlyle claimed 30 years unsatisfactory experience with tuberculin and offered amendments which were subsequently withdrawn in anticipation of an adverse vote.

The situation was complicated by Dr. Warnock, a professional veterinarian, who is also deputy minister of

Continued on Page 12

Hog Raising

III—The open country school

By A. McLeod

THE schoolhouse is the source of the Danish co-operative system. The school is the heart of the thing—the dynamo that keeps it running. Denmark 60 years ago was as poor as poverty. The Danes were competing with one another and everyone of them was getting the worst of it. They started people's schools—open country schools—and now the people are far and away more prosperous than we on the prairies. Not only are they prosperous, but they are cultured. In music, art, literature, pottery, politics, and in other spiritual concerns they are in a different class from us. The farmer with us is a sort of a third-rater, a hind. I am not saying what I think of the farmer, because I have a good deal better opinion of him than he has of himself. I am saying what the farmer thinks of himself. He thinks farming, including pig raising, a sort of a mean job. He contemns himself, and he envies the man who wears polished boots and a white collar at his work. He has had no schooling in art, or literature, or music, or any of the rest of it. He has been to school and has learned to read and write and very little more. There is not a single state schoolhouse between the Red River and the Rockies that plans to turn out cultured farmers. It isn't in the scheme of education as we have it. Let me take a simple illustration—politics. There is more politics, thought and talked and printed to the acre in Denmark than there is to the section on the prairie. The prairie farmer does not pretend to think for himself. He reads what his newspaper thinks, and he says "me too." His receptivity has been trained at school. But he has not been trained to think, to reason, or to express himself on politics or anything else. Practically every Danish farmer learns to stand up on his feet, think standing and say what he thinks. The whole school system is tied to the soil, that is the rural system, and most of the rural teachers are men, real men. The schools habituate the farm youth to work, and to think, and to express himself. And among other things to co-operate. From the first day the pupils go inside a school till the last day, they are systematically taught that they must stand together—play together—work together—stick together. They are habituated to it, week in and week out, and they carry it home with them.

By Way of Contrast

What do we say to Johnny when he comes home from school? "Are you at the head of your class?" "Can you run faster than Billy Smith?" "Did your team win the game?" "Did your school take the shield from the Plum Hollow school?" "Work hard and you will make money in life." The whole school and the school system is based on competition. Every child is put into competition with every child of his age—each class with every other class—every school with every other school. And we carry this competitive spirit through life.

The Danish mother asks her boy "whom did you work with in school to-day?" "Did you learn to get together with the other boys?" "Did you help Pete Anderson with his spell-

ing?" "What did you learn about animals this week?" "Does your class co-operate with the other classes?" "With whom did you share your apple this morning?" "Is your school working with Hope school for the fair?" "It is the boy that learns to serve that is the most useful in the world."

Founded on Ideals

The Danish school bases on co-operation, not on competition. The child is taught to work, to serve, to be unselfish. Working with and helping others are the key notes of the school. The co-operative examination takes the place of the competitive examination.

Our rural school develops the urban capacities of the pupil. His intellect is trained through his memory. He is prepared for passing written examinations. And if he is successful in school, he is headed to the city. There is no such thing as rural culture in our rural schools. There is in country schools no open door to country life. And the development of character is not in the purview of the school.

The prime object of the Danish rural school is to fit the pupil for rural life—to make him love the open country—to make him idealize the common things about him, the sky, the trees, the birds, the brooks, the animals, the winds, the farmstead, the rustic joys, the country pleasures, the simple life; in short to make him country minded—to develop his rural capacities—to give him a strong back, broad shoulders, tough thighs, keen sight, the thinking hand, the quick foot—to develop his altruism, his public spirit, his self reliance and above all his personal character.

The Four C's

The Danish rural school emphasizes the four c's—character, culture, country-mindedness, co-operation. We ignore these in our rural schools, and consequently our rural people are deficient in these respects. It is impossible to carry on co-operative bacon clubs, or any other co-operative organization or enterprise without the co-operative spirit. And we haven't got it. On the contrary—we have the competitive spirit developed to a very high degree. Every farmer is for himself and in competition with every other farmer.

In another respect we are unfitted by our schools for farm pursuits. Farm husbandry is a man's job—it is a masculine occupation—it requires strength and self reliance. These qualities can only be developed in a youth by contact with someone who has these qualities. The place to develop them is in the rural school. But instead of strong forceful husbandmen as teachers, we have young girls. And instead of contracting masculinity in school, our boys contract femininity. And if by any chance the rural school fails in turning out inefficient farmers it is perfectly certain that the high school and the university can turn the trick and make them hopelessly inefficient.

Our Process and Its Product

What is the result of this simpering school training where a book, a pencil, or a piece of chalk is the outstanding instrument of education? We have no capacity for farm husbandry—we have not learned co-operation—we lack rural

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Describes in a practical manner How to Tan Harness or Moccasin Leather and How to Make Horse, Cow or Sheep Robes

It is a very useful book, yet it is so interesting that a child of ten would read every word of it, and, further than this, the information is authentic, since the author has spent his life trapping all over North America, and is an expert taxidermist.

The section on Tanning, which those who have used this book consider the most valuable, contains both long and short processes of preparing leather. The instructions are simple and no details are left out. The tools and devices, and even some of the operations are illustrated with the author's own diagrams. Whether you want to remove wool from a sheep-skin, make moccasins out of deer-skin, or gloves from calf, lamb, dog or cat skins, the information is all there.

The sections on trapping and taxidermy are just as complete, and many will find the information in these two sections just as valuable as that contained in the tanning section. All who have obtained this book have been more than pleased with it. Read what two of our readers say about it:

Dear Sir: Box 591, Lumsden, Sask.
I have made a good many practical uses of your book. For one instance will say that I tanned a horse-hide into a robe that I would not sell for \$25. Mounted a few birds and also a few fur-bearing animals.
No farm should be without this book because there are so many useful things in it. I remain,

Yours very truly, (Signed) ANTON WALTER.

Dear Sir: St. Brieux, Sask., November 30, 1924.
You have asked me to tell you what use I received from your book on Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy.

I might say that I have made use of it in all parts. I like Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy work. I am sure you would agree with this statement if you could see the pair of mitts I made. I tanned the fur and made them myself, out of Badger—one of the hardest furs to tan, but with the aid of your book I did it easily.

I was offered 50 cents each for the badger skins, and when I finished the mitts, I could have sold them for \$15—so that is one thing your book has done for me.

You asked if it were possible to get this type of information anywhere else. You can get some good trapping information, but a lot of it is no good.

There is really not much more I can say in regard to the book, but I would not take \$100 for it if I couldn't get another one, for I have made use out of all of it, and I can say that I have been getting prices for my fur that I never got before. I sold \$45 worth of fur this month, and some of it was caught by my own method and some by the book's method. When I am stuck I go to the book and then go out and try it—that is the only way to prove it is of any use.

Yours truly, (Signed) J. W. A. SPENCER.

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It is a 128-page book, in a tough paper cover, and we will send it to you FREE and POSTPAID for one subscription (not your own) to The Guide, either new or renewal, at our regular prices of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.

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culture. And to put it in the cold concrete, we can't raise pigs. Where could you get ten farmers on the prairie to sit down for an evening and discuss pig culture? Beyond that, where could you get ten farmers to stand on their feet and discuss pig culture for an evening? Nowhere. The thing is not done. It is not learned in the school—it is not in the minds of the people. Pig culture must exist subjectively in the minds of our farmers in order that it may be expressed objectively. And it must be learned objectively in order to be induced subjectively.

We cannot, working individualistically and competitively, hold our own, in the British bacon market, with the Danes or any one else working co-operatively. And we cannot co-operate so long as we school our children competitively. Nothing that government or experts or transporters or packers or any other interest on earth—no system or plan or scheme or device that has been invented, can compensate for the handicap of men who do not know how and who have not had the training to work out even what they do know.

There is only one way to make pig raising a success on these prairies, which are as nearly perfect as they can be for that purpose, and that is to convert our standardized schools into open country schools, where the ideals are rural ideals; the teachers are cultured husbandmen, and the instruments of teaching are the real things of every day life. Such schools are natural, they are cheap, they are democratic, and they are eminently successful wherever they have been tried. And there is no place where they can be more successful than right here on the prairies.

The simple question is this: Have the prairie farmers—pardon me—got the guts to take the control of the schools into their own hands and make them efficient rural schools? If they haven't then we are doomed to failure and decay, for there is no other way under heaven to make efficient farmers—pig farmers or any other farmers—than through open country schools. Our difficulty is subjective, inside ourselves and not objective.

Alfalfa as a Feed

J. D. McGregor who has fifteen years experience with alfalfa under a variety of conditions has the following to say with regard to its suitability for various classes of stock:

Alfalfa, either for hay or green, as feed for all kinds of farm animals, is the most highly nutritious and palatable forage crop that can be grown. It is particularly valuable as a feed for dairy cows. When properly cured, it has more nearly the effect of good June pasture than any other feed. It is a well known fact that wheat bran is worth only slightly more than alfalfa hay, and when the palatableness of the hay is taken into consideration, this difference also disappears. The dairyman feeding bran with the ordinary roughages such as prairie hay, timothy, or corn fodder, could well afford to exchange one-half his bran for an equal number of pounds of good alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay, corn silage, and a small amount of ground oats, make an ideal dairy ration.

For Beef Cattle

For fattening beef cattle, alfalfa has no equal as a roughage. It is generally figured that it will require 1,000 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of beef on mature cattle, with the ordinary roughages, such as prairie hay or corn fodder. When good alfalfa hay is fed with corn, the amount of grain required will be reduced nearly one-half. This fact holds true with the feeding of all classes of livestock. The alfalfa balances the ration to such an extent that less other feed is required to make a given gain. This is particularly true with young stock, which require a large amount of growth-producing element, protein.

Hogs and Alfalfa

It has been demonstrated that an acre of alfalfa will produce 776 pounds of pork during a season. This calculation was made by deducting the probable gain due to a small amount of grain which was fed while the hogs were on

pasture. It is possible to winter mature hogs on good alfalfa hay and only a very small amount of grain.

Alfalfa pasture is the very first green thing on the farm in the spring, and remains green all summer. Every farm in Western Canada should be equipped so as to keep six or eight brood sows. Pigs farrowed in March or April are ready to use the alfalfa pasture as soon as it is large enough. By July 15, hull-less barley is ripe and ready for the pigs to be turned into it, and will hold them until the corn is ready. By August 15, the pigs are just the right size to turn into a field of early Flint corn, which they convert into ham and bacon at the least possible expense.

Alfalfa for Horses

Alfalfa, both green and as hay, is also fed to horses. When beginning to feed alfalfa, care should be taken that horses do not get more of it than is good for them, as it is so much richer than other hays. Alfalfa hay alone is too rich a feed for horses. There should always be some grain or roughage, such as oats, corn fodder or prairie hay, fed with it. When fed exclusively, it is likely to produce coarseness, especially in colts.

Sheep and Poultry

The value of alfalfa for sheep is attested by the fact that the irrigated regions of Alberta are full of sheep-feeding quarters, where large flocks are fattened each winter on alfalfa hay and grain.

Alfalfa is a great poultry feed, either eaten green from the fields in the summer time, or chopped and fed in the winter. Chopped hay or meal mixed with a small amount of grain, put in a barrel or tub, and hot water poured over it and allowed to steam for a few hours, will be eaten as greedily as green feed in the summer time.

After growing alfalfa ourselves continually for the past 15 years, as part of our Glencarnock farming operations, we can say conclusively that we have found it to be one of the most valuable feed crops we can produce on our farms and we are increasing our acreage to alfalfa each year.

We have noticed that where sweet clover was sown and plowed under, and the land then seeded to alfalfa, the alfalfa succeeded exceptionally well. Sweet clover grows more vigorously than alfalfa, and the rootlets being more tender the bacteria are able to grow on them with greater ease than on alfalfa. We have observed on our farms that where alfalfa and sweet clover were sown together without inoculation, and later the plants dug up, the sweet clover would show an abundance of tubercles, while the alfalfa showed practically none. Where alfalfa has never been grown sweet clover may be used as a preparation for alfalfa. Alfalfa and sweet clover may be seeded together. The frequent cutting prevents the sweet clover from seeding, so that there would be very little of it appearing the second year.

1924 Wool Marketing

As a testimony to the value of co-operation in the field of wool marketing, the Saskatchewan Economic Board has the following to say with regard to the marketing of last year's wool crop in that province:

"In the marketing of wool we find that those sheep men who sold their wool individually at the commencement of shearing time this year, received from 18 to 20 cents per pound, 22 cents being paid for exceptional clips. On the other hand, showing the advantage of marketing co-operatively, the average price paid by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers was 24 cents, local shipping point, some individual shareholders obtaining as high as 30 cents net.

"The Saskatchewan branch of this company has this season handled 250,000 pounds of wool to date, and cheques in payment have already been despatched to shareholders. In addition, on behalf of the Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Association, with headquarters at Maple Creek, the company also sold 120,000 pounds of wool. This season's prices for wool compare very favorably with those obtained last year, as the average price was then 18 cents per pound."

The Accredited Herd Plan

Shall we continue to slaughter reactors?—Heavy affirmative response to Guide questionnaire

WITH a view to ascertaining the extent to which breeders approved of the accredited herd plan, The Guide sent out a questionnaire in November addressed to 475 owners of accredited herds, or herds in process of accreditation. Within three weeks 220 answers were returned, which shows a high degree of interest in the subject. An analysis of the replies by provinces shows that Manitoba farmers stand 111 for, and four against accreditation; Saskatchewan 54 for, and four against; Alberta 22 for, and three against. Twenty-two letters, all but one in favor of accreditation, were thrown out because they came from experimental farms or other government institutions which would be expected to answer affirmatively, or because they were unsigned.

It should be explained that the number of replies from each province are in about the same proportion as the number of names on the mailing list used. Five letters only complained of the work of the Health of Animals Branch and two of these are very minor complaints.

Many breeders declare they have lost heavily. Quite frequently heavy losers support accreditation. Five of the 12 critics had no loss whatever, or else very light losses.

A good many of the letters approving of the accredited herd plan suggest improvements. From Manitoba comes a general demand for an extension of the area eradication scheme, such as that adopted at Carman. This, of course, is not possible because funds are not available.

While it is impossible to print more than a few extracts, the ones selected reflect fairly accurately the spirit of the replies. The five best negative answers appear at the end.

The questions asked were as follows:

1. Are you satisfied with the accredited herd plan?
2. Viewed at strictly from the position of the breeder, what effect do you think it has on the interests of your breed and on the cattle business in general?
3. Are you satisfied with the treatment you have received from the veterinary inspectors?
4. Has accreditation meant a heavy loss to you?
5. Would you go in for accreditation again?

Each of the following extracts taken from the replies received from herd owners is numbered according to the question it is supposed to answer.

Test or Quit Business

1. Yes. I believe bovine T.B. to be a deadly menace to the human as well as the bovine species. The accredited herd plan with slaughter and fair compensation affords the best method yet discernable for its eradication.

2. Moral and business rectitude demands that pure-bred cattle sold for breeding purposes be accompanied by a T.B. free certificate issued by federal health of animals branch. Ordinary business sagacity on the part of buyers would accept nothing less.

3. Perfectly. Eight inspectors have worked on my herd, and I have nothing but the most favorable comment to offer of either their efficiency or their demeanour.

4. Yes, at the outset. In five years I have had about 90 head tested; 13 pure-bred Shorthorns reacted, three of which cost me more than my compensation on the 13 head.

5. Yes, or go out of the breeding business. I have the best herd I ever owned, and it has been T.B. free for years. I find it a great satisfaction to know that every animal leaving the farm is sound, and the dairy product fit for human consumption at home or abroad.—A. G., Man.

Would Readjust Compensation

5. The only objection I ever had to accreditation was in the loss to me or anyone else who own expensive

cattle. The compensation is entirely inadequate, and gives only the semblance of value on high-class cattle, and ample to entirely pay for common cattle, of which there are many tested.—J. G., Man.

Heavy Loser Satisfied

1. Yes, most emphatically so.
2. It has removed one source of abortion. It has eliminated largely the non-breeders. It has weeded the unthrifty T.B. cows that were always a menace. It has permitted us to do business more freely with other breeders, and it has facilitated our business with the United States. It has removed the anxiety the average breeder always had in reference to the better animals which he may have bred, and which he naturally expected to sell for a big price. Before accreditation he always had the feeling that they might react.

3. Yes, in every particular.

4. Yes, but we would not take five times the loss back again and be back under the same system and in the same shape as we were before our herds were put under accreditation.

5. Yes, and I believe the sooner all pure-bred herds in the country are under accreditation the better it will be for the cattle business in general, and for the breeders themselves.—J. D. M., Man.

Nearly Wiped Out, But Game

1. Yes.
2. I cannot see but that it will have a good effect, as it is in every breeder's interest to know that his herd is healthy and in good condition, both for his own family's sake and also for the public, to which he expects to make sales.

3. Yes. I went with my cattle and saw every beast killed, and there was not one animal taken that was not affected.

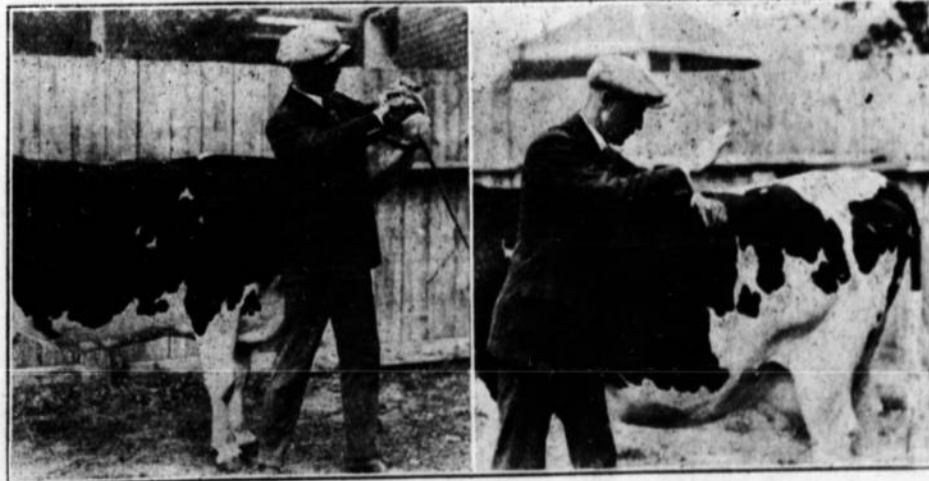
4. It certainly has. It very near broke me altogether. I have not been able to get back into the pure-bred cattle yet. I have an accredited bunch of eight head of grade Shorthorns.

5. Yes, by all means. I think it is just as important that all milk cows, grade or pure-bred, where milk is used for family use, be clean and free from disease.

I would not think of keeping a herd of cattle of any kind now without knowing what condition their health was in.—G. A. L., Sask.

Convinced by Post Mortems

4. Yes, I think it is the only plan we have at present. There was no one more against their testing them than I was at the start till I saw my own



Two common practices which every cow owner ought to know

In the left-hand illustration, Dr. Savage, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, shows how to drench a cow with an ordinary wine bottle. Too many amateurs when drenching cattle crowd them too hard. The cow's head should not be lifted any higher than is necessary to keep the animal from wasting the drench. She should be given small amounts slowly and often. It is a very easy thing to get liquids into the trachea and thence to the lungs, setting up a mechanical pneumonia, which is often more serious than the ailment which the attendant sets out to cure. The nearer to the natural process of drinking, the more likelihood of success.

In the right-hand panel, Dr. Savage is seen using the trocar and cannula. The trocar is a pointed instrument which fits in the cannula or sheath. Very often it is the only means by which life may be saved in cases of severe bloating. A slight cut in the skin should be made with a knife, and the point of the trocar inserted. A sharp slap of the hand sends the trocar through the intermediate tissues and the wall of the stomach. The trocar is then withdrawn and the gas escapes through the cannula which is left in the side of the animal till bloating subsides. The operator always works on the left side. The point for inserting the trocar is equidistant from the hook bone, the last rib and the ridge which stockmen know as the loin. The path of travel of the trocar is downward, inward and slightly forward.

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herd slaughtered at Winnipeg, and the inspectors showed me all they could, and I know most all the farmers around here are getting a private test and would like to have a government testing of all the cattle raised.—J. R. R., Man.

5. Yes, I was rather prejudiced before entering, but am satisfied now that we did the right thing by cleaning up our herd.—J. G. W., Man.

Hereford Man Says "Yes"

I certainly would go in for accreditation again although I have been a heavy loser. I feel it is the only safe way to do business in the interests of humanity. The feeling of safety to my family and others, in knowing that our stock and premises are clean, would influence me sufficiently.—H. H., Man.

Public Opinion Panic Stricken

1. Yes, as an expedient to meet with a false opinion.

2. It is just another handicap and impediment without a corresponding advantage.

3. Yes.
4. Yes.

5. Accreditation is an effect of a panicky public opinion due to propaganda of the medical and veterinary professions, and breeders have simply been victims of a mad scramble to square with this feverish opinion. On its intrinsic merits and apart from irrelevant factors, it has no recommendation, and one must answer your question by saying it depends upon the associated circumstances. It may be expedient to test, but not desirable.—F. S. J., Alta.

A Dissenting View

1. No.
2. A good ad. It has tended to help the large breeders, but has hurt small breeders.

3. Yes, very much so. They are a fine body of men and we are always glad to see them.

4. Yes.

5. You must, if you want to sell pure bred cattle.

There has been attached to the whole campaign against tuberculosis too much "sob stuff" about children, etc., and a want of dry facts, which often seem largely suppressed.—J. B., Sask.

Would Modify System

1. No.
2. I think a plan of conducting the test is desirable, but present plan should be modified.

3. In the main, yes, but there have been conspicuous exceptions.

4. Yes.

5. Under modified terms. The present system is disappointing as a means of control of the disease.—G. H. H., Alta.

A Dairy Farmer Criticises

1. I don't think we will ever be free of some reaction when there are so many cattle running on the roads with only a fence between tested and untested herds.

2. The heavy losses have discouraged many breeders, and they are not taking so much interest in building up their herds.

3. Think they do as well as they can. Have had a cow pass four tests and proved on sending to slaughter later to be rotten with it. Others that were quarantined and given a re-test were pronounced sound later on. I think many good ones have been killed.

4. Yes, and am still losing some after three years, and so have others who have had "fully accredited" herds.

5. No, but the way things are one would as well quit breeding as buyers will not buy untested stock. However, have none for sale as the test so far takes the increase. Half measures are never a success. All the cattle should be tested or none. There will be heavy losses to be met for years, and the indemnity, though large and a drain on the country, is smaller than the losses of the breeders.—G. R., Man.

A Temperate Criticism

2. It is putting a check on the full development of the pure-bred cattle business, as it stands at present. Breeders are afraid to invest in expensive sires at present.

5. Not under present rules and compensation as paid at present. In my opinion compensation should be paid on a sliding scale, and real good animals should be paid for at close to their value, and inferior animals even should be valued below present valuations, and before a good animal is slaughtered there should be some means of determining whether said animal is a spreader of the disease or not. Might say that my herd was fully accredited and I purchased a sire which cost me \$800 from a fully-accredited herd, and he had passed two clean tests, then the next test he went down, and when slaughtered showed well-developed lesions in the throat and bronchial tubes. Have had two more tests and no more of my herd has showed any signs of the disease.—W. D. L., Sask.

Removing Stubborn Nuts

A troublesome job very frequently encountered in repair work on farm machinery, is the job of removing bolts where the nut has rusted fast, as where the bolt has a round head and turns in the hole. Without knowing how to go about such a job, or without the necessary tools, such a repair becomes both annoying and time consuming, and, perhaps, a few suggestions may save our readers time and temper.

Loosening Rust

First there is the case where the bolt holds solid, but where the nut seems rusted fast and resists all efforts to start it. Care must be taken in such cases not to pull too hard on the wrench, as there is danger of twisting the bolt in two. This becomes especially serious where the nut is on a stud bolt in an engine cylinder head, since if the stud twists off down in the cylinder block it is quite a difficult job to get the broken part out without damaging the threads in the cylinder casting.

Kerosene is usually quite effective in cutting the rust and loosening the nut under such conditions. Put on plenty of kerosene and let it soak in for an hour or so, then put on another supply, and usually by that time the nut will be loosened enough so it will start. Some of the special preparations sold for removing rust and penetrating automobile springs, such as Rust-Solva, Whizz, and so on, are even more effective than kerosene when used in the same way. Holding a heavy hammer against one side of the nut and striking the opposite side lightly with another hammer, if carried around the different faces, will help to loosen the nut enough so the kerosene can get in and do its work more quickly. Holding a piece of hot iron against the nut is also quite effective, partly because the heat expands the nut faster than it does the bolt, and partly because the kerosene or other material works more rapidly when heated. Usually the most stubborn nut can be loosened if well kerosened and then grasped by a red-hot tong.

Once the nut is loosened, it and the bolt should be oiled freely and then gradually worked off. Patience in working the nut back and forth, advancing it a little each time, will usually conquer the most stubborn case. If another nut is available, however, often the quickest and cheapest way of removing a stubborn nut is to split it off with a cold chisel. This is the method generally used in automobile and tractor repair work.

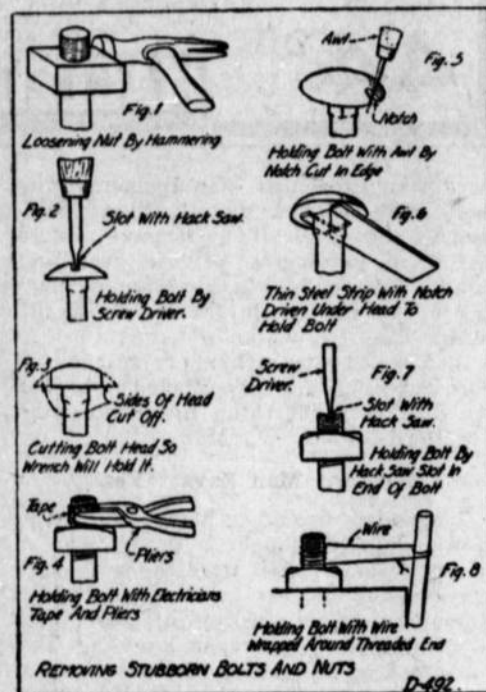
Where the Bolt Turns

How provoking it is when the bolt turns and we have no way of holding it, either because the head is of the round-carriage bolt type or is so located that we cannot reach it with a wrench. If the round head can be reached and a hack saw is available, a good plan is to saw a notch in the head and then keep the bolt from turning by holding it with a heavy screw-driver, or with a broken mower section driven into a block of wood, which can be inserted so that considerable weight will help hold it in the slot. Another way is to cut off two parallel sides of the bolt head with a coarse file or sharp cold chisel, and then hold it with a wrench. Another way is to cut a notch in one edge of the bolt head, then drive a broken fork-tine, or a heavy awl, or file-tang into the wood and pry back on it so as to keep the head from turning. Still another method where the bolt is quite loose, is to file or cut in the end of a strip of thin steel, a notch just large enough to fit over the square part of the bolt next to the head and then drive this under the bolt head.

Where the bolt turns and the head cannot be gotten at to handle in either of the ways just described, and the bolt projects through nut a little, the bolt can usually be held by hack-sawing a slot in the thread end of the bolt and then holding in this with a heavy screw-driver, while a wrench is used on the nut, which has been kerosened and hammered, or heated. Another way is to fasten one end of a piece of baling wire solidly, then wrap it tightly into the threads above the nut, then bring

it down so the free end can be held with a stick. The several turns will give enough friction to hold the bolt if the nut is not set too tight. Still another method which will sometimes work is to wrap the exposed threaded part of the bolt with several layers of electrician tape, then hold over this with a pipe-wrench or a pair of heavy pliers. In most cases of this kind, especially where the end of bolt is about flush with the nut, the best and quickest method is to split off the nut with a cold chisel.

One should never replace such a bolt in a worn hole, as it does little good so far as holding is concerned, and will probably pull through the hole and make trouble the next time it has to be



taken out. If not desirable to replace the piece in which the hole is too large, one should at least chisel out the decayed part, cut a block of hard wood to fit the chiselled hole closely, spread some glue around the hole, drive in the block tightly, bore the proper sized hole, and drive in the bolt, then nail the block from each side with long-casing nails as well as circumstances will permit.

Is Sweet Clover a Weed?

Jas. W. Bettes, Swan River, Man., takes exception to a Guide contributor who said in a recent article that sweet clover was to be avoided because of its liability to become a troublesome weed. Mr. Bettes has appealed to J. G. Haney, of the International Harvester Experiment Farm, for an opinion, which is offered as a refutation of the charge against sweet clover.

"I note what Mr. Harvey says in regard to sweet clover, and will say that Mr. Harvey has had many supporters in the contention that sweet clover is a bad weed. As I have probably stated before, it was so classed in North Dakota; we have had farmers get up in farm meetings and say that the starting of the growing of sweet clover in the community would be the ruination of it. This has happened right here in the Red River Valley, and today there is probably no crop that is more popular than sweet clover.

"I have in a few instances seen fields of grain that were somewhat damaged by volunteer sweet clover; this, however, came from poor plowing, or only discing the crop in. Sweet clover is a biennial; that is it does not go to seed the first year, it is only the second year that the plants grow large enough to make any showing in a crop. If the land is plowed for a crop, these plants are usually destroyed, so there are no second year plants that grow up and produce seed and bother in the crop.

"We have been growing sweet clover on one-third of our farm land for the past ten years; that is, we put one-third of the land into grain and sow eight to ten pounds of sweet clover per acre with this. The following year this produces a crop of seed or we cut it for hay, or pasture it; this land is then fall plowed and put into corn the third year. In this system we have so

little sweet clover that it is hardly noticeable. If it is stubbled in (which it usually is) and put into a grain crop or flax, it is possible that there would be a great many plants that live over, or come up the second year that would show up in the grain. This is the only chance there would be of a volunteer crop doing any harm.

"Mr. Harvey's difficulty in getting seed from this Manhardy clover is one of the strongest reasons for growing sweet clover. It seeds abundantly every year, and is not much more difficult to thrash and get ready for seeding again than any other grain.

"While I do not consider sweet clover equal to red clover, or alsike, or alfalfa for hay, it is a very fair substitute if properly harvested and cared for.

"When it comes to plowing under a crop for building up the soil, there is no question but that sweet clover is unequalled by any other clover, and we have always contended that it was for pasture and plowing under that sweet clover had its most important use.

"As to the extent sweet clover has taken hold in the States will say, that ten years ago there was no market for sweet clover seed except in small packages for sowing around for the bees; today, the Department of Agriculture collect statistics as to the yield and quality of the seed, and also report the movement of it to the market. It is probably safe to say that there are car loads of this seed being produced in the United States where there were bushels of it distributed ten years ago. This certainly indicates that sweet clover has a place in our agricultural scheme and has come to stay."—J. G. Haney.

Another Grain Cleaner

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has had under observation and has found promising, a machine called the "Rota-Grad," states M. P. Tullis, field crops commissioner. "This grain-cleaning machine is a slowly revolving wire screen drum of varying mesh which is manufactured in Regina, by G. A. McNelly, of 1443 Garnet St. It has been working recently on two threshing machines, in fields of grain where the dockage ran from 18 to 32 per cent., and cut the dockage below 2 per cent. in the cleaner grain and upwards to about 7 per cent. in the dirtier stuff. With a lengthening of the drum by six inches or a foot, a larger cleaning surface will be available, and this should reduce the dockage still more, especially in the dirtier grain.

"On farms where weed seeds are produced, their elimination from grain which is being marketed is a problem which is being given considerable attention in Western Canada. On first consideration the solution appears quite simple, but it has been found more complicated than was thought at first.

"If threshing machines could be allowed to work leisurely, and frequent delays could be made to adjust the sieves and wind, a more satisfactory job could be made than is done at present. When threshing is charged for on the per bushel basis, a thresherman cannot be expected to thresh weeds for nothing, consequently weed seeds which should go on to the ground, pass up the elevator to the weighing machine, and then down into the wagon box along with the good grain. If farmers were agreeable to pay by the bushel for threshing weed seeds under the machine, there might be more go there and less go into the wagon box.

"A cleaner to grade as fast as the separator threshes, yet durable and light enough that it is not unduly heavy for the separator to carry, one that is unaffected by the vibration of the threshing machine, and will do a good job of cleaning out of the grain up to 25 per cent. of dockage when necessary, is needed. In addition it must operate on low power, as engines which run separators usually work at full capacity. It must also be available at low cost.

"On one of our visits a field of wheat infested with wild mustards and very heavily with wild oats was being threshed. A three-deck wagon box—80 to 90 bushels capacity—was almost full

with dockage, coming from the small spout of the Rota-Grad, and the farmer stated that it had been secured during the time it had taken to thresh three wagon loads of wheat. In other words he had saved the cost of hauling to town one load in four, and had also saved the freight on it to Fort William, besides which he had obtained a more valuable grade for the wheat. Much of the dockage which remains at home will make feed for his livestock, and if care is exercised in chopping it, there should be no danger of further weed infestation from this source."

The Stockman's Parliament

Continued from Page 8

agriculture in the coast province. Dr. Warnock adroitly mixed local politics with professional opinion on the subject, for, be it known, the B.C. government has a provincial testing, slaughter, and compensation policy which might become an election issue in the future.

What Cow Owners Think

P. M. Abel gave to the convention the results of a questionnaire sent out by The Grain Growers' Guide, to 475 owners of accredited herds or herds under process of accreditation. Within three weeks after the mailing of this questionnaire 220 replies had been received, all but 12 of which were in support of accreditation. Further information gained by this questionnaire is contained in another page of this issue of The Guide.

Hon. George Hoadley then tacked an amendment to the Evans resolution, asking the Canadian Research Council to co-operate with the Federal Health of Animals Branch in further anti-tuberculosis investigation. This afforded a happy compromise. It did not weaken the demand of the majority who were insistent about protecting the policy of the federal department, while at the same time it allowed the minority the opportunity to say that all their views had not been discarded. The resolution as amended and unanimously carried, read:

"Whereas, the complexity and seriousness of the problem of dealing with bovine tuberculosis is universally recognized, and, whereas, the method followed by the Dominion Health of Animals Branch in detecting the presence of bovine tuberculosis is based on the result of scientific research and conforms to the methods in general practice in all civilized countries;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Western Canada Livestock Union, reaffirm our approval of the policy of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion department of agriculture in respect to the accredited herd system, and further, we commend them for the experimental work they are now conducting with restricted areas, and, whereas, it is essential that research and investigation be instituted throughout Canada concerning serious animal diseases, and, whereas, the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion department of agriculture, the Ontario Agricultural College, the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are all interested and already engaged in research work along these lines; therefore be it resolved that in order to accomplish the most effective results, all these agencies should have the support and co-operation of the research council of Canada."

Bacon Hogs

The convention was so occupied with tuberculosis eradication that the very important question of the bacon hog campaign was thrust into the background.

J. F. McLean, of the Harris Abattoir, Toronto, spoke on the problems of the Canadian bacon trade. Mr. McLean stated that all students of overseas trade in livestock products were just as confident as ever that the better bacon campaign inaugurated two years ago provided the only means of building up a profitable export trade in that commodity. He admitted that progress in the West had not been as rapid as expected, but thought that the grading figures offered no criterion of the real advance made. Fewer selects have been received at western markets this

Continued on Page 26

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Chinchilla Rabbits

The origin of the Chinchilla is a mystery, a great amount, if not all the credit of introducing the present-day Chinchilla belongs to Mr. Dybowski, a French breeder. The fur is a silver-grey ticked with black, and nature has endowed this rabbit with something that few, if any, other rabbits have, a fur that cannot be imitated by anyone, be he ever so skillful. Another great advantage is that its coat is the same color from a youngster to maturity. This rabbit, at five months old, has as good a coat color as he ever will have, and that is the right time to kill for the fur and also for the meat, both meat and fur being at the prime at that age.

The following quotation is from the North-West Poultry Journal, written by H. K. Carter, an old breeder and judge of rabbits: "We can never get enough skins to flood the markets and will always get a good price for Chinchilla fur. I have never had enough skins to give a price, but I have talked with furriers and shown them live Chinchillas, and they all say, raise them, all you can get." So far as I hear prices today are from \$1.25 to \$2.50 for skins, depending on the quality, quantity and the matchings. Mr. Gordon, manager, fur department, Hudson's Bay Co., at Victoria, B.C., has lectured several times on rabbits for fur, and has always said if more people would combine to raise one kind of rabbit it would be better for the trade, as at present no one has sufficient of one kind to be of much use. The trade needs thousands of one kind before they can make them up into garments as the skins must be matched. This shows the industry is only just hatched.

Feeding is like falling off a log—simplicity itself. Chinchillas eat but little, a small quantity of oats or barley in the early morning, a carrot or green stuff at noon, plus good hay all the time. Oat hay is excellent, and, say, a little warm mash at night, with water, as much as they will drink, and perfectly clean runs is about all they require. My 16 years' experience on a prairie farm tells me 20 or 30 does could easily be fed on the average farm, and the food never missed.—W. P. Hurst, Sydney, B.C.

Alberta Pool Manager

R. D. Purdy, assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Edmonton, has been appointed manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Mr. Purdy, as a clerk in the late Merchants Bank, went to Edmonton from Brighton, Ont., in 1911, going over to the Bank of Montreal when the latter absorbed the Merchants Bank. He is 35 years of age.

Radio Coils and Condensers

A further study of very important parts of a receiving set

By W. B. Cartmel, Radio Engineer

(Continued from Last Week)

Circuits in Receiving Sets

If an electric current flows through a coil connected to a condenser, the electricity in the coil commences to oscillate or vibrate, or we may say to dance, and in changing the value of the capacity of the condenser or the number of turns in the coil, we tune the circuit so that the electricity will dance or vibrate according to the tuning. Figure 1 shows the application of such a circuit in a receiving set. You will notice that there is an aerial and that the currents from the aerial flow down into the coil and condenser of the receiving set, the coil and the condenser only being shown. The small arrow indicates the electricity flowing down from the aerial into the coil and condenser of the set, and you will notice that there are two large arrows shown in connection with the coil and the condenser, indicating that the tiny current that flows from the aerial into the set has been increased to a very large value, due to the tuning of the set. The arrow that is drawn across the condenser is the usual convention to show that the condenser is a variable one, the tuning in this case having been done by varying the value of the capacity of this condenser by turning the knob of the condenser until the desired result is obtained. We will know when the currents attain a large value because when they do so, the rest of the apparatus in the set will bring in strong signals to the telephone receiver, which is a part of the set.

This is a most remarkable phenomenon. A tiny current flowing down from the aerial through the lead-in wire to the coil and condenser, becomes magnified to a much greater current, this big current swishing around in the circuit formed by the coil and condenser, so that we have a small current flowing into the coil and condenser, a big current in the coil and condenser circuit, and a small current flowing out. It is this phenomenon of the current drawn from the antenna being localized in the coil and condenser that enables a coil and condenser to make the set sensitive.

Figure 3 shows an experiment in tuning similar to the above, using ordinary lighting current, which only oscillates at the rate of 60 cycles per second as we have already seen, and not at the rate of 500,000 or 1,000,000 per second as in the case of radio vibrations. In this case we have to use an iron core in the coil because of the low rate of vibrations, in order to tune the circuit. A coil of this kind usually consists of a bundle of iron wires within the coil, the coil usually being wound right over the wires, and separated therefrom by suitable insulating material. The straight lines shown within the coil represent this bundle of iron wires.

In Figure 2 we show three ordinary lamps connected so that the same current from the lighting circuit flows through all three lamps and through the iron-cored coil. The three lamps will all take the same current and will all light up equally brightly. Now, if we add the condenser as shown in Figure 3, properly tuning the condenser but not changing the lamps or the coil in any way except that we vary the number of turns in the coil so as to tune it, we will find that a small current only will flow through the two outer lamps, but a heavier current, as shown by the heavier arrows, will flow through the tuned circuit. It would be possible to burn out the middle lamp in this way, the other two lamps hardly burning at all.

Figure 4 shows us the case of a radio set which contains only a coil, tuning being accomplished by cutting in a large or small number of turns by means of a slider. In this case no condenser is used other than the aerial itself, which acts like a condenser, the effect of the aerial acting as a condenser being shown by the dotted lines, so that in this case again we have the effect of a coil and a condenser.

In Figure 5 we see a coil tuned by means of a variable condenser, which is supposed to represent a coil consisting of a few turns of wire wound on a cardboard tube connected to a condenser, an arrow being drawn through the condenser to show that it is a variable condenser, such as is sold in the shops. Lines are drawn from the end of the coil to what may have been seen to be a representation of the aerial and the ground, other lines being drawn from the end of the coil to a diagrammatic representation of a crystal detector and a pair of phones. The variable condenser shown in Figure 5 is usually omitted because we get a better effect with a crystal set by using the aerial itself as the condenser, as shown in Figure 4, tuning being accomplished by moving a slider along the coil, as shown in Figure 4, or by means of tapped switches.

The New Puzzle Fad

An interesting and amusing pastime

Whenever anything new causes a nation-wide stir no matter whether it be a new doctrine or an invention someone immediately sets out to analyze the cause of the stir and to determine what its effects will be.

Cross-word puzzles are receiving their share of recognition from this same type of people. Why are they so popular? What is it that makes hundreds of thousands take so much pleasure out of them? Is there any virtue in them or any value in working out their solution? Is the effect on the individual and on the nation good or evil?

It is well that these questions are asked, for this craze or pastime is exceedingly popular in all the more enlightened countries of the world. No one can deny the popularity of cross-word puzzles, but the cause and the effect are the interesting questions. This article will discuss the cause, while next week a second article will deal with the effects in so far as they have become evident.

Most people in their youth were fond of making picture puzzles out of square and irregular shaped blocks. It was interesting, fascinating, and while it required patience and perseverance, the joy of success was sufficient reward. It was not a noisy pastime, it was absorbing and the chief cause of its popularity lay in the fact that the nearer one came to the solution the more interesting the puzzle became. Chance played some part in the game, for it was just a chance whether one would find a missing part right away or would have to hunt for it for some time.

So it is with cross-word puzzles. All the enjoyment obtained in piecing together the picture puzzle is found in solving the cross-word. It is a unique form of recreation since the exertion is more mental than physical. No other form of amusement makes people search their store-house of knowledge so thoroughly, all the cob-webs in the brain are swept away while searching for some elusive word, and, as with the puzzles of our youth, patience and perseverance are sufficiently rewarded by an increasing fascination as the complete solution approaches. That there are no rules in this game only increases its circle of fans.

This review does not begin to cover all the sidelights which play a part in making this form of recreation so popular, but a few suggestions might add still more interest to the game. A puzzle a day is the watchword for some papers, while a few also carry puzzles for the junior members of the family.

The Guide has at last succumbed to an ever increasing demand for puzzles, but has adopted a style of puzzle that is purely agricultural in its make up. It will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Now to make the suggestions. Method will certainly make for accuracy in solving any form of puzzle, and this is particularly true where figures are concerned. There are three methods very commonly used.

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One is to cut the puzzle up into square blocks. It is then not only a simple problem to count the figures, but each block can be checked and rechecked for accuracy. Another method is to blot out each figure on the puzzle chart as it is written down on another sheet of paper. This eliminates the mistake of counting the same figure twice but does not permit of rechecking. A third method is to take combinations of figures which, when added together, will make ten and all the tens are written on a separate slip of paper. For example, five and three and two will make ten, or seven and three, or six and two and two. Tens are easily added together making this a good method to use. A combination of the first and third method would make figure puzzle solving not only increasingly interesting but also increasingly accurate.

Of the 300,000,000 acres in Canada fit for farming, one-third is in farm holdings; only one-sixth is cultivated, and 250,000,000 acres await the plow.

HOW MANY SHEAVES ON THIS FIELD

**FASCINATING
PROFITABLE**

Solve this problem and share in the distribution of \$3000.00 prizes. Young and old can engage in this most fascinating pastime, with pleasure and profit.

First Prize



Ford Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$865 f.o.b. Calgary. This car will be purchased from the Universal Motor Cars Limited, Calgary, and will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Ford dealer. (See prize list).

Start Counting Tonight

Take a pencil and put down the numbers as you stroke them out, then add them up. We would suggest that you cut the chart into dozens of pieces then check them from all sides.

Urge Your Children to Enter

As a brain developer there is nothing like a knotty problem. Parents should encourage their children to participate in this contest. There is no trick or chance involved. Every figure is in plain view. Any one who can add can solve this puzzle.

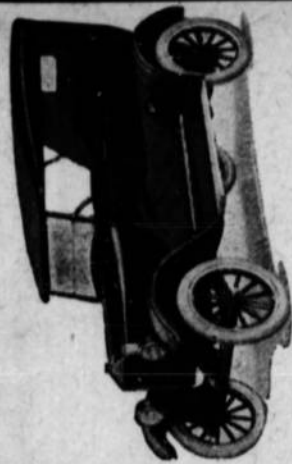


THE PROBLEM

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures range from two to nine, each standing alone thus, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. There are no ones or ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sheaves are curved, while the bottoms of the sheaves are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as the sky, hills, tree tops, windmill, loaded rack and horses, or barn. No part of the background is made of figures. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

First Prize



Star Touring Car, Model F, 1925, 5-passenger, value \$895 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Star dealer. (See prize list).

Save This Page

It may mean \$1,395 to you. Sixty Free Prizes. This is not a trick puzzle but merely a test of patience and skill. Surely your chance for winning is as good as anyone else's.

Not Luck! Not Chance!

Effort alone will win the prizes. Don't delay, start counting today. There are absolutely no tricks in this figure puzzle. Circle any number that you cannot make out on your chart; send it to us and we will gladly give a ruling on it.



"Child's Eyelids Inflamed Stuck Together and Bled"

Mr. E. P. Kimball, Entwhistle, Alta., writes:

"Our little girl from birth was troubled with inflamed eyelids and in spite of several remedies, grew worse until at the age of sixteen months her eyes could not be opened after sleep without bleeding, a waxy discharge sticking the lids together and adhering with great tenacity. The child's grandmothers were consulted by mail, and both responded with a little sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. These were used as directed, and lasted until we could obtain a further supply from Edmonton. Improvement was very marked from the first application. The waxy discharge was easier removed and did not reappear. Inflammation subsided and has not returned."



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Book Review

An Introduction to Economics, for Canadian Readers, by Duncan Alexander MacGibbon, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Alberta. Published by the MacMillan Company of Canada. Price \$1.00.

This is a handy little book for study classes in farmers' locals. Most of the farmers' troubles are economic, and of late there has been much urging of the farmer to dig into the science of economics and get a solid basis for reforms of a practical nature, looking toward improvement of the lot of those who labor on the land.

Professor MacGibbon modestly refrains from expressing opinions on controversial questions; his object is to state the propositions that form the subject matter of the science of economics and thus give a foundation for an intelligent approach to the practical problems of economic life. He tells us under the heading of International Trade what the policy of free trade is, and what protection is, but the ventures no opinion with regard to either policy. The same thing applies to his discussion of banking and credit, and the questions involved in transportation. He deals with the principles of these businesses but not with policies. He can mention the Hudson Bay Railway without saying whether it should be built or not; he can discuss the warm subject of currency and credit without getting tangled up with any "school." The book is, in fact as its title says, merely an introduction; it lays the foundation from which one can reach out into the higher spheres of the science, but it also sheds light upon the every day processes in the business life of the country, and gives an important Canadian background to the study of economic questions.—J. T. H.

Then and Now

In feudal days of long ago
The strongest muscles ran the show,
In armor clad each old-time knight
Just grabbed up everything in sight,
Then planted stakes his lands about
And kicked all other blighters out.

Then gathered round him lesser lights
To do his chores and fight his fights,
And rustle spoil where e'er they could,
In short—behave as subjects should,
And if one dared with him to reason
He'd grab a spear and split his weasand.

And when things ran a little slack,
With bands of huskies at his back
He'd hie him out all o'er the land
To take whatever came to hand;
'Twould make the hapless traveller
shiver
To hear his shout come "stand, deliver."

The freeman farmer living near,
Was kept in constant dread and fear
Lest some of these marauding bands
Should over-run his private lands,
In searching for unlawful spoil
And rob the fruit of half his toil.

But now we're Christianized and good,
Conduct ourselves as Christians should,
And run our show in modern ways,
Unlike barbaric feudal days;
All subjects now are free-born men
Not like the serfs and slaves of then.

No modern knight now totes a lance
Or wears an iron shirt and pants,
Or hikes about in nightly raid
To steal the half the farmers' made.
No, no, indeed, he's not so small,
His modern method takes it all.

With tariff, banks and railway rate
He's brought his system up-to-date.
When I compare the crudish ways
As practiced in the feudal days,
I point with pride to modern style;
We've got those ancients skinned a mile.

The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

Benis Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, arrived at the cottage of Dr. Farr, situated off the West coast, near Vancouver. He came for a rest and to study Indians. He found the doctor a half-demented old rogue, who had taken a month's board in advance, but had no intention of letting Spence remain as guest. Other members of the Farr household were: Li Ho, the Chinese cook, and Desire, the Doctor's daughter. Spence had a seizure of sciatica, which his friend and doctor, familiarly dubbed "Bones," had warned him might come at any time. Desire nursed him and a friendship grew between the shy professor and the charming but very matter-of-fact young woman. Speaking of her childhood days Desire told Spence that she was a window-gazer—that life, she knew, was on sale somewhere, but she never would be able to buy it. The more Spence saw of Doctor Farr the more he feared some evil intent on the part of the old man. Li Ho said his master always was much worse when the moon was full. Desire became Spence's secretary. When the time came for the professor to leave he proposed marriage to Desire on the ground that he wanted a secretary and a wife to keep his home, and to save him from the schemes of his Aunt Caroline, who was most insistent that he get married; while Desire would be able to get away from the dreadful old Doctor and to live among happy surroundings. They both agreed to leave love out of the counting altogether. To convince Desire that their plan would work successfully Spence manufactured a story about having been in love at one time with a girl named Mary, who had jilted him. He told her he would never love again. On the night they eloped to get married Spence found Dr. Farr in Desire's empty room, very evidently there with the intention of murdering her.

CHAPTER XIII

DESIRE Spence bent earnestly over the writing pad which lay open upon her knee.

"Mrs. Benis Hamilton Spence," she wrote. And then: "Mrs. B. Hamilton Spence."

And then:

Mrs. Benis H. Spence."

Over this last she sucked her pencil thoughtfully.

"One more!" prompted her husband encouragingly. "Don't decide before you inspect our full line of goods."

"Initials, only, lack character," objected Desire. "There is nothing distinctive about 'Mrs. B. H. Spence'. It doesn't balance well, either. I think I'll decide upon the 'Benis H.' I like it—although I have never heard of 'Benis' as a name before."

"You are not supposed to have heard of it," explained its owner complacently. "It is a very exclusive name, a family name. My mother's paternal grandmother was a Benis."

Desire was not attending. "Your nickname, too, is odd," she mused. "How on earth could anyone make 'Beans' out of 'Benis Hamilton'?"

"Very easily—but how did you know that anyone had?"

"Oh, from a touching inscription on one of your books, 'To Beans—from Bones.'"

"Well—there's a whole history in that. It happened by a well defined process of evolution. When I went to school I had to have a name. A school boy's proper name is no good to him. Proper names are simply not done. But the christening party found my combination rather a handful. No one could do anything with Benis and the obvious shortening of Hamilton was considered too Biblical. 'Ham', however, suggested 'Piggy'. This might have done had there not already existed a 'Piggy' with a prior right. 'Piggy' suggested 'Pork', but 'Pork' isn't a name. 'Pork' suggested 'Beans'. And once more behold the survival of the fittest."

Desire laughed.

The professor listened to her laugh with a strained expression which relaxed when no words followed it.

"I was afraid," he admitted penitently, "that you might want to know why 'Pork' is not as much a name as 'Beans'."

"But—it isn't."

"Quite so. Only you are the first member of your delightful sex who has ever perceived it. You are a perceptive person, Mrs. Spence."

It was the fourth day of their Business Honeymoon. Four days ago they had landed from the cheerful little coast steamer whose chattering load of

summer campers they had left behind on the route. For four sun-bright days and dew-sweet nights they had found themselves sole possessors of a bay so lovely that it seemed to have emerged bodily from a green and opal dream.

"'Friendly Bay,' they call it," a genial deckhand told them, grinning. "But you folks will be the only friends anywhere about. There's a sort of farm across the point, though, and maybe you could hit the trail by climbing, if you get too fed up with the scenery."

"Oh, we shan't want any company," said the new Mrs. Spence innocently—a remark so disappointing in its unembarrassed frankness that the deck-hand lost interest and decided that they were "just relations" after all.

They had carried their camp with them, and, from where they now sat, they could see its canvas gleaming ivory white against its background of green. Desire's eyes, as she raised them from her name-building, lingered upon it proudly. It was such a wonderful camp!—her first experience of what money, unconsidered save as a purchasing agent, can do. Even her personal outfit was something of a revelation. How deliciously keen and new was this consciousness of clothes—the smart high-laced boots, the soft, sand-colored coat and skirt, the knickers which felt so easy and so trim, the cool, silk shirt with its wide collar, the dainty, intimate things beneath! She would have been less than woman, had the possession of these things failed to meet some need—some instinct, deep within, which her old, bare life had daily mortified.

And it had all been so easy, so natural! How could she ever have hesitated to make the change? Even her pride was left to her, intact. He, her friend, had given and she had taken, but in this there had been no spoiling sense of obligation, for, presently, she too was to give and to give unstintingly: new strength and skill seemed already tingling in her firm, quick hands; new vigor and inspiration stirred in her eager brain—and both hands and brain were to be her share of giving—her partnership offering in this pact of theirs. She was eager, eager to begin.

But already they had been four days in camp without a beginning. So far they had not even looked for the trail which was to lead them to the cabin of Hawk-Eye Charlie, whose store of Indian lore had been the reason for their upcoast journey. This delay of the expeditionary party was due to no fault of its secretary. During the past four days she had proposed the search for the trail four times, one proposal per day. And each day the chief expeditioner had voted a postponement. The chief expeditioner was lazy. At least that was the excuse he made. And Desire, who was not lazy, might have fretted at the inaction had she believed him. But she knew it was not laziness which had drawn certain new lines about the expeditioner's mouth and deepened the old ones on his forehead. It was not laziness which lay behind the strained look in his eyes and the sudden return of his almost vanished limp. These things are not symptoms of indolence. They are symptoms of nerves. And Desire knew something of nerves. What she did not know, in the present case, was their exciting cause. Neither could she understand this new reticence on the part of their victim nor his reluctance to admit the obvious. She puzzled much about these problems while the lazy one rested in the sun and the quiet, golden days wrought the magic of their cure.

And Spence, mere man that he was, fancied that she noticed nothing. The pleasant illusion hastened his recovery. It tended to restore a complacency, rudely disturbed by an enforced realization of his own back-sliding. He had been quite furious upon discovering that the "little episode" of the moonlit cottage had filched from him all his new won strength and nervous stamina, leaving him sleepless and unstrung, ready to jump at the rattling of a stone. More and more, there grew in him a

fiere disdain of weakness and a cold determination to beat Nature at her own game. Let him once again be "fit" and wily indeed would be the trick which would steal his fitness from him.

Meanwhile, laziness was as good a camouflage as anything and lying on the grass while Desire chose her name was pleasant in the extreme.

"Names," murmured the lazy one, dreamily, "are things. When a thing is 'named true' its name and itself become inseparable and identical. That is why all magic is wrought by names. It becomes simply a matter of knowing the right ones."

"Is that a very new idea, or a very old one?"

"All ideas are ageless, so it must be both."

"I wonder how they named things in the very, very first?" mused Desire. "Did they just sit in the sun, as we are sitting, and think and think, until suddenly—they knew?"

"Very likely. There is a legend that, in the beginning, everything was named true—fire, water, earth, air—so that the souls of everything knew their names and were ruled by those who could speak them. But, as the race grew less simple and more corrupt, the true names were obscured and then lost altogether. Only once or twice in all the ages has come some master who has known their secret—such, perhaps, as He who could speak peace to the wind and walk upon the sea and change the water into wine."

Desire nodded. "Yes," she said. "It feels like that—as if one had forgotten. Sometimes when I have been in the woods alone or drifting far out on the water, where there was no sound but its own voice, it has seemed as of I had only to think—hard—hard—in order to remember! Only one never does."

"But one may—there is always the chance. I fancied I was near it once—in a shell hole. The stars were big and close and the earth seemed light and ready to float away. I almost had it then—my lips were just moving upon some mighty word—but someone came. They found me and carried me in . . . I say, the sun is climbing up, let's follow it."

Hand in hand they followed the line of the sinking sun up the slippery slope. They both knew where they were going, for every evening of their stay they had wandered there to sit awhile in the little deserted Indian burying-ground which lay, white-fenced and peaceful, facing the flaming west. When they had found it first it had seemed to give the last touch of beauty to that beautiful place.

"It is so different," said Desire, searching carefully, as was her way, for the proper word. "It is so—so beautifully dead. It ought to be like that," she went on, thoughtfully. "I never realized before why our cemeteries are so sad—it is because we will not let them really die—we dress them up with flowers—a kind of ghastly life in death. But this—"

They looked around them at the little white-fenced spot with its great centre cross, grey and weather-beaten, and all its smaller crosses clustering round. There was warmth here, the warmth of sun upon a western slope. There was life, too, the natural life of grass and vine, the cheerful noise of birds and squirrels and bees. And, for color, there were harmonies in all the browns and greens and yellows of the rocky soil.

"Let us sit here. They won't mind. They are all sleeping so happily." Desire had declared. "And the crosses make it seem like one large family—see how that wild rose vine has spread itself over a whole group of graves! It is so friendly."

Spence had fallen in with her humor, and had come indeed to love this place where even the sun paused lingeringly before the mountains swallowed it up.

This afternoon he flung himself down beside their favorite rose-vine with the comfortable sense of well-being which comes with returning health. Even more than Desire, he wondered that he had ever hesitated before an arrangement so eminently satisfying. If ever events had justified an impulse, his impulse, he felt, had been justified. He stole a glance at Desire as she sat in

pleasant silence gazing into the sunset. She was happier already, and younger. Something of that hard maturity was fading from her eyes—the tiny dented corners of her lips were softer. . . . Oh, undoubtedly he had done the right thing! And everything had run so smoothly. There had been no trouble. No unlooked for Nemesis had dogged his steps even in the matter of that small strategy concerning his unhappy past. He had been unduly worried about that, owing probably to early copy-book aphorisms. Honesty is the best policy. Yes, but—nothing had happened. Mary, bless her, was already only a memory. She had played her part and slipped back into the void from whence she came. He could forget her very name with impunity. A faint smile testified to a conscience lulled to warm security.

But security is a dangerous thing. It tempts the fates. Even while our strategist smiled, the girl who sat so silently beside him was wondering about that smile—and other things. He was

much better, she reflected, if he could find his passing thoughts amusing. Amusement at one's own fancies is a healthy sign. And today she had noticed, also, that his laziness was almost natural. Perhaps it might be safe now to say what she had made up her mind should be said. But not too abruptly. When next she spoke it was merely to continue their previous discussion.

"Do you think people may have 'true' names, too?" she asked presently. "Just ordinary people, like you and me?"

Spence nodded. "Always noting," he added, "that you and I are not ordinary people."

"Then if anyone knew another's true name, and used it, the other could not help responding?"

"Um-m. I suppose not."

"Perhaps that is what love is," said Desire.

Even then no presentiment of coming trouble stirred beneath Spence's dangerous serenity. Perhaps it was be-

cause the air had made him comfortably drowsy. He merely nodded, deftly swallowing a yawn. Desire went on:

"Then love is only complete understanding?"

"Always thought it might be some trifle like that," murmured the drowsy one. "But don't ask me. How should I know? That is," rousing hastily, "I do know, of course. And it is. There's a squirrel eating your hat."

Desire changed the position of the hat. But the subject remained and she resumed it dreamily.

"Then in order that it might be quite complete, the understanding would have to be mutual. If only one loved, there would always be a lack."

"Not a doubt of it!" said Spence firmly.

"Well, then—don't you see?"

"See? See what? That squirrel's eating your hat again."

"Go away!" said Desire to the squirrel. And, when it had gone, "Don't you see?" she repeated, gravely.

The professor always loved her

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gravity. And he had not seen. He was, in fact, almost asleep. "You tell me," he said, rushing upon destruction.

Then Desire said what she had made up her mind to say. He never knew exactly what it was because before she actually said the word "Mary," he was too sleepy, and afterwards he was too dazed.

Mary! The word went through him like an electric shock. It tingled to his criminal toes. It whirled through his cringing brain like a pinwheel suddenly lighted. It exploded like a bomb in the recesses of his false content.

Desire was talking about Mary! Talking about her in that frank and unembarrassed way which he had always admired. But good heavens! didn't she realize that Mary was dead and buried? No. She evidently did not. Far from it. When he was able to listen intelligently once more, Desire was saying:

"... and, to a man like you, philosophy should be such a help. I feel you will be far, far less unhappy if you do not shut yourself up with your memories. Do you suppose I have not noticed how nervous and worn out you have been since the night we came away? Why have you tried to hide it?"

"I haven't—"

"Yes you have. Please, please don't quibble. And hidden things are so dangerous. It isn't as if I would not understand. You ought to give me credit for a little knowledge of human nature. I knew perfectly well that when you married me—you would think of Mary. You could hardly help it."

The professor sat up. He was not at all sleepy now. Mary had "murdered sleep." But he was still dazed.

"Wait a moment." He raised a restraining hand. "Let me get this right. You say you have noticed a certain lack of energy in my manner of late?"

"Anyone must have noticed it."

"But I explained it, didn't I?"

"Yes?" The slight smile on Desire's lips was sufficient comment on the explanation. The professor began to feel injured.

"Then I gather, further, that you do not accept the explanation?"

"Don't be cross! How could I? I have eyes. And my point is simply that there is no need for any concealment between us. You promised that we should be friends. Friends help friends when they are in trouble."

The professor ruffled his hair. The pinwheel in his brain was slowing down. Already the marvelous something which accepts and adjusts the unexpected was hard at work restoring order. Mary was not dead. He had to reckon with Mary. Very well, let Mary look to herself. Let her beware how she harassed a desperate man! Let her—but he was not pushed to extremes yet.

"I thought," he said slowly, "that we had tacitly agreed not to reopen this subject."

Desire looked surprised.

"And I still think that it would be better, much better to ignore it altogether."

"Oh, but it wouldn't," said Desire. "See how dreadfully dumpy you have been since Friday."

"I have not been dumpy. But supposing I have, there may be other reasons. What if I can honorably assure you that I have not been thinking of the past at all?"

"Then I should want to know what you have been thinking of."

"But supposing I were to go further and say that my thoughts are my own property?"

"That would be horridly rude, don't you think? And you are not at all a rude person. If you'll risk it, I will." Her smile was insufferably secure.

"You are willing to risk a great deal," snapped Spence. "But if it's truth you want—"

He almost confessed then. The temptation to slay Mary with a few well chosen words almost overpowered him. But he looked at the expectant face beside him and faltered. Mary would not die alone. With her would die this new-born comradeship. And Desire's smile, though insufferable, was sweet. How would it feel to see that bright look change and pale to cold dislike? Already in imagination he shivered under the frozen anger of that frank glance.

He could not risk it!

Should he then, ignoring Mary, ascribe his symptoms to their true cause? By dragging out the horror of that moonlit night, he could account for any vagary of nerves. But that way of escape was equally impossible. He could not let that shadow fall across her path of new-found freedom. Nor would he, in any case, gain much by such postponement. The wretched professor began to realize that the devil is indeed the father of lies and that he who sups with him needs a long spoon.

Meanwhile, Desire was waiting.

He felt that he would like to shake her—sitting there with untroubled air and face like an enquiring sphinx—to shake her and kiss her and tell her that there wasn't any Mary and—he brought himself up with a start. What nonsense was this!

"Look here," he said irritably, "you are all wrong. You really are. It's perfectly true I've been feeling groggy. But there doesn't have to be a reason for that, unfortunately. Old Bones warned me that I might expect all kinds of come-backs. But I'm almost right again now. Another day or two of this heavenly place and I shan't know that I have a nerve."

"Yes," critically. "You are better. I should say that the worst was over."

"I'm sure it is. Supposing we leave it at that."

Desire smiled her shadowy smile. "Very well. But I wanted you to know that I understand. It's so silly to go on pretending not to see, when one does see. And it's only natural that things should seem more poignant for a time. Only you will recover much more quickly if you adopt a sensible attitude. I do not say, 'do not think of Mary,' I say 'think of her openly.'"

"How," said Spence, "does one think openly?"

"One talks."

"You wish me to talk of Mary?"

"It will be so good for you!" warmly.

They looked for a moment into each other's eyes, and Spence was conscious of a second shock. Was there, was there the faintest glint of something which was not all sympathy in those grey depths of hers? Before his conscious mind had even formulated the question, his other mind had asked and answered it, and, with the lightning speed of the subconscious, had acted. The professor became aware of a complete change of outlook. His remorse and timidity left him. His brain worked clearly.

"Very well," said the professor.

The worm had turned!

(To be continued next week.)



The death occurred on Thursday, December 11, of Orval A. Cohagan, advertising manager of The Nor'West Farmer, Winnipeg. Mr. Cohagan was one of the best known advertising and publicity men in Western Canada. Born in the State of Iowa, and a graduate of the Ames Agricultural College, Mr. Cohagan came to Winnipeg 17 years ago and joined the editorial staff of the Nor'West Farmer. A few years later he turned his attention to the advertising department, of which he shortly became manager. The deceased was 41 years of age, and is survived by his wife and three small children. A funeral service was held in Winnipeg, after which the body was taken back to Iowa for interment.

Fruit on a Manitoba Farm

By A. R. Munday, Oakville

This year we added plums to our list of Manitoba-grown delicacies which had previously included only strawberries and raspberries. True, we had a few red currants, but only a few; rich and tart enough in taste and brilliant enough in hue; and a few black raspberries which my mother more familiarly and appreciatively called "Blackcaps," but only a few, though these few merited in full measure the term "delicacy."

Then, of course, the strawberries—from early summer to late fall. We picked our first the first of July, and our last the last of October—a four-month-long season, from mid-summer to just a day or two before freeze-up. Who can say enough for the strawberry? Having called other fruits "delicious," what word can do justice to this best of all berries?

The season began later than usual, but was a fair season for strawberries, the yield was not as heavy as it was the season before, but the berries were larger, up to nearly an inch and a half in diameter. The everbearers yielded to the end of October in spite of frosts, the later berries rivalling the earlier ones in flavor and fully equalling them in size. We are this year trying out two newer varieties, the Dr. Burrill and the Chaska, both July bearers; the Chaska being a new one from the Minnesota Fruit-Breeding Farm.

Cane Fruit

Raspberries, too, were a good crop. This season confirmed my opinion in regard to varieties. The Latham, late in season, vigorous and hardy in plant, and of really immense size of fruit is a favorite commercial berry. Its great size wins favor. To my mind, however, the Herbert, though smaller in fruit, is the better home berry. With me, in comparison with Latham, it seems equally hardy, equally vigorous, equally productive, and of better flavor. Its one fault is its spines. With an earlier bearing sort, such as Miller, to come in before Herbert and with Latham to follow it, the raspberry season is a long one, though by no means too long. Does one ever tire of these ripe red luscious berries?

But then, the plums! Perhaps because I have never before fruited plums; perhaps because I had been assured over and over that plums never bore so young; perhaps only because the plums themselves were so rich in flavor and hung in such bunches on these small trees—anyway, for whatever reason, the plum crop is the outstanding event of this season to me.

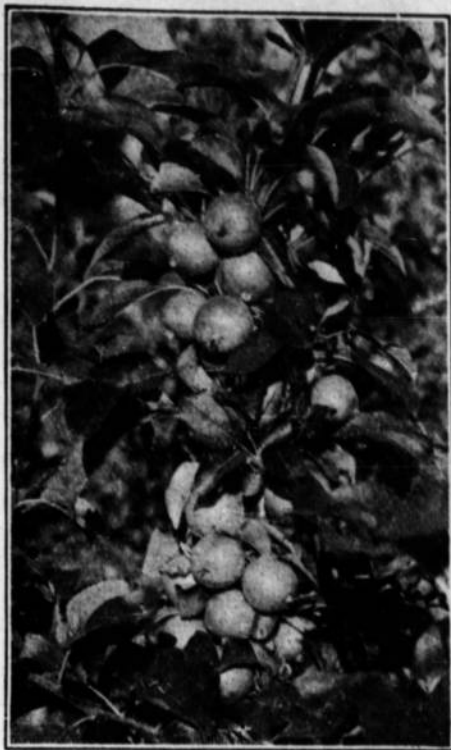
There was a good crop on three varieties, Opata, Sapa and Sansota, all fruiting for the first time. Ojibwa flowered freely, but bore just a few fruits. These few, however, medium in size, red, and peculiarly pointed, were of good quality, firm and meaty. Sansota bore well on small trees, or rather bushes, not much more than knee high, and seems a good preserving plum with dark skin and firm green flesh, and an attractive flavor all its own.

Opata and Sapa seemed to out-do their reputation for early and heavy bearing. The larger fruit of the Opata clustered on the trees in huge bunches from the ground up. It is a delicious fruit to eat out of hand, rich, sweet, highly-flavored, skin not tough and pit very small like a cherry pit. The Opatas may be eaten when about half-ripe, and are not unpleasant eating then, but the extra sweetness and flavor of the fully ripened fruit is, to my mind, well worth waiting for. It is then a plum to roll as a choice morsel on one's tongue, and its flavor makes eating a single fruit only a taste and a mighty tantalizing one.

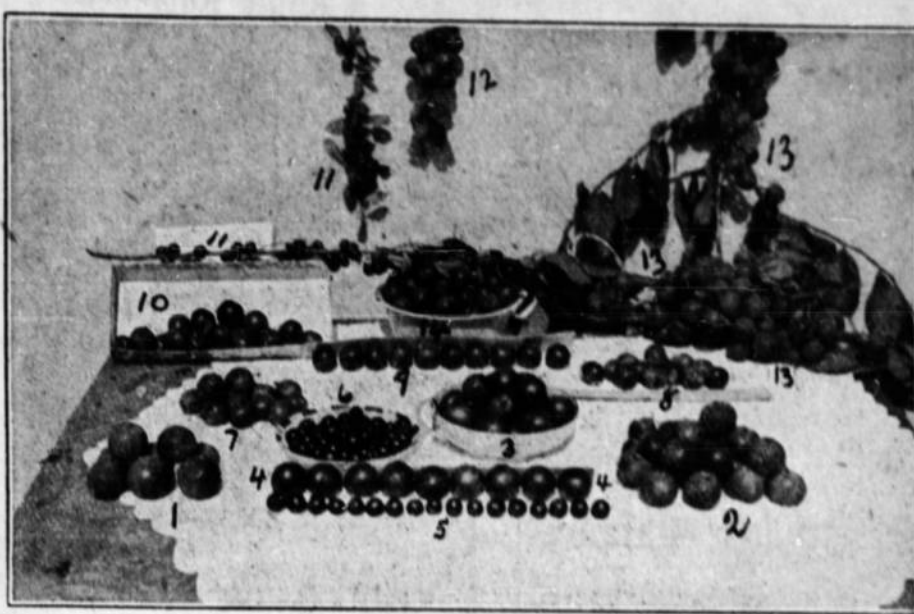
The Wine-Colored Sapa

The Sapa trees were loaded till the branches bent. The Sapa is a dark skinned plum, in size smaller than Opata and not nearly as nice to eat out of hand. The flesh is reddish-purple in color, nearly black (Sapa is the Cree word for black) and when canned its exceedingly rich and distinctive flavor and its dark wine-colored juice place it in the very front rank of preserving plums.

The Champa cherry also bore well



One branch of a promising apple seedling in the garden of A. Heyer, Neville, Sask.



Samples of Seager Wheeler's 1924 fruit crop. Without snow or windbreak protection last winter, and in spite of a dry summer, the varieties shown in the photo proved sufficiently hardy to withstand these adverse conditions successfully. 1, Transcendent crab; 2, Olga crab; 3, Sansota plum; 4, 12 and 13, Opata plums; 5, Improved Sand Cherry; 6, Hansen Sand Cherry; 7, Red Siberian crab; 8, Mammoth plum; 9, Tom Thumb cherry; 10, Wachampa plum; 11, Sand Cherry; 14, Wachampa plum.

Plums - Apples - Cherries

WILL GROW

anywhere on the prairies where wheat is a successful crop

Let us give you a start with good, hardy, heavy-bearing stock

The varieties listed below will give complete satisfaction anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. They have been grown successfully in both the northern and southern parts of the prairie provinces, notably at Dauphin, Morden, Rosthern, Indian Head, Onoway and Lacombe. This is your opportunity to start a fruit garden next spring without any expense for trees. Our fruit stock will reach you in a fresh, healthy condition, all charges prepaid. Men not very far from you can grow this fruit—so can you. Within the past year The Guide has published more than twenty stories about farmers who have found pleasure, profit and satisfaction in this side line. Look them up for convincing proof.

FOLKS! Show your neighbors that improved cultivated varieties of plums, apples and cherries can be grown right on your farm. Grow enough fruit for eating and preserving. The neighbors will drive to your door and pay you cash for the surplus.

LOOK OVER OUR OFFER and the list of the Apples, Plums and Cherries below. Picture a fruit garden with the trees all in blossom. The beauty, the charm and the fragrance of it all. Then later in the season the weeks of satisfaction and delight while sampling and consuming the luscious fruit. Mother will be able to furnish the table with nature's health food in a variety of forms all winter and all summer. Make the farmstead more homelike, increase the children's love and attachment for the home. Make your farm so valuable to yourselves that nothing could make you sell it, or leave it.

Description of Fruit Tree Stock

NOTE—All trees are one year old, and in case any variety becomes exhausted, we will substitute something as good and as hardy as that ordered. Stock will be shipped to reach you at the right time for planting in May. Full instructions regarding planting, cultivation and future care will be sent with each order.

Space will not permit of a detailed description of the fine qualities of this fruit. A catalogue is being prepared which will do this. If you are interested, write for it. You will receive it by return mail.

Apples—

Blushed Calville (for eating and cooking).
Hibernal (for cooking).

Crab Apples—

Transcendent, Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian, Florence. All are excellent for jelly and preserves.

Plums—

Mammoth, Assiniboine, Cheney (two of these three varieties must be planted in the garden to cross fertilize the blooms).
Sapa and Opata (these two will cross fertilize each other).

Cherries—

Compass Cherry, Champa Cherry (The Compass may be planted with any of the first three plums, and the Champa with either of the last two plums to cross fertilize).

OUR OFFER

We will send you—all charges prepaid:

Any 3 Fruit Trees for \$4.00 in subscriptions.
Any 7 Fruit Trees for \$8.00 in subscriptions.
Any 15 Fruit Trees for \$16 in subscriptions.

Our regular subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. Either new or renewals accepted. Note the saving by subscribing for three or five years. Your own subscription not accepted on these orders.

PLEASE NOTE—These trees are not for sale. It was impossible to obtain more than a limited supply of this hardy and healthy fruit stock, hence those who order early will be most certain of getting what they want.

First choice is best—is particularly true in this case. Our offer is a most generous one. Enthusiasm and action in getting subscriptions will bring you results. Capitalize every opportunity you can make to get them, and send them in promptly to

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



Cuticura Talcum For Young And Old

After a bath with Cuticura Soap and warm water Cuticura Talcum is indispensable in soothing and cooling tender or irritated skins. They are ideal for all toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 3616, Montreal. Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

for a first crop, with fruit of good size for a cherry, bluish-black skin, greenish flesh slightly shot with purple; not much as a dessert fruit, but making a very good dark-colored preserve with a marked cherry flavor. The bush flowers profusely and goes off bloom in a lovely lavender or soft lilac shade. These, the Sapas, Opatas and Sansotas, were two-year-olds planted in the spring of 1923.

Early-bearing appears to be a characteristic of our hardy plums, for all my dozen varieties planted last year either bore this season or have set flower buds quite freely this fall. While Emerald and Underwood, though only planted this year, have also set quite a number of blossom buds. The latter is a Minnesota Fruit-Breeding Farm plum. Mr. Boughen, who grows more plums than most of us know about, declares he likes the Underwood best of them all. Stella, Cree, Cheney, Mammoth and Assiniboine bore a few flowers this year but failed to set fruit.

This is one more season, not a favorable one in many ways, which once more demonstrates Manitoba's ability to produce some, at least, of its own fruits. The growing of these things is, itself an absorbing game; the fruits are well worth the growing; they are cheaper grown than bought and fully as good. Why don't we grow more of them?

Removing Bullet From Rifle

"Will you please advise me how to get a bullet out of a 22-calibre rifle, which has been in there for some time, without spoiling the barrel? Have heard that vinegar will dissolve the lead. Do you know whether this is true or of any other method?"—J. Bollin, Jr.

The Scientific American Cyclopedia of formulas states that if a small amount of quicksilver is put into the barrel and the ends corked and then the barrel turned in various directions so the quicksilver comes in contact with all the surface, that the quicksilver will dissolve out the lead and form a soft amalgam and leave the barrel clean. If this was then left standing so the quicksilver was in contact with the bullet, it surely would soften it up so the bullet could be pushed out, although I have never seen the method tried. I believe the strong vinegar will rust the barrel before it would act much on the lead.

Also it ought to be possible by fastening a small short drill in the end of a rod which just fits the barrel snug to drill a small hole through the bullet without touching the rifle barrel. This small hole then could be enlarged with a rather soft iron wire or with a larger drill until the shell would become so thin that it could be pushed out with a ramrod.

A Radio Romance

Continued from Page 7

coat and displaying a badge, "but it is my duty to place you under arrest for the theft of \$5,000 from the National Bank of St. Louis, on October 3, 1893."

"Oh!" gasped the old lady. "Arthur, that isn't true! There's a mistake, isn't there?"

The girl moved to the side of the old lady and passed her arm around her.

"I wouldn't advise you to say much," said the police officer, addressing Arthur.

"That's been the trouble all along," was his fierce rejoinder. "I've said too little. Didn't you hear about it?" he asked, turning to his mother.

"We heard nothing like that," she replied wearily. "We only knew you had left St. Louis, and Mr. Williams, the president of the bank, wrote us to say they had no information as to where you had gone, and he did not answer letters we sent him."

"Oh!" said Arthur.

"Excuse me," said a voice from the doorway. "Ah, I guess I am just in time." A man stepped into the room and threw back the collar of his big fur coat.

"Mr. Williams," exclaimed the prodigal. "Yes," he added bitterly. "You're just in time. This radio business is certainly great—wonderful. That message seems to have reached everybody interested in my poor life. Well, you're all here now—prosecutor and police; all that's wanted is the judge."

He turned to his mother who was now sobbing in the arms of the girl. "Never mind, mother," he said, "I'm going to do now what I should have done before. I'm going to face this thing and I'm going to fight. It isn't a scared boy you have to deal with now," he added vehemently to Williams. "I've carried this thing on my mind long enough. I'm not a pauper and this re-union is going to be the real Christmas thing. You're going to prove—"

Mr. Williams held up his hand. "That's just it, Arthur," he said. "I'm going to prove that you were as good a boy as you knew you were, and your mother has always thought you to be. Wait a minute," he said, as the policemen made a move; "this will only take a second or two. I've had something on my mind for nearly thirty years too, and this is the proper place to get rid of it. Arthur," he continued, "a great injustice was done you over those \$5,000 notes. They were taken by Matthews—you remember Matthews the accountant—well he stole them and allowed the blame to fall on you. When you disappeared before we could do anything he evidently got scared. Anyway he never used the money and three years later he vanished and left a note for me saying where the money was to be found. I happened to hear the message over the radio the other night, and Mrs. Williams and I talked it over, and decided that I should come here just on the chance that the message would reach you and you would come back. That's the story in a nutshell," he concluded. "I cannot say in words how sorry I am. If there is anything more I can do to make it right, I'm here to do it. I also want this to be a real Christmas reunion."

Arthur looked flabbergasted. Then as the situation dawned on him he just turned to his mother and once more his arms were around her.

"I was a young fool to run away," he said, "I should have faced the music and the first place I should have turned to in my trouble was—home. Anyway there's one thing to be thankful for—you didn't add to mother's grief by telling her why I left without a trace."

"It was bad enough as it was," murmured his mother. "Thank God, your father never heard of it."

"And now what is the next move?" asked Arthur, turning to the policemen.

"Well, I'm sorry," said the spokesman for the officers, "but 'orders is orders.' Our orders are to arrest Arthur Moffatt for the theft of \$5,000, and the information I believe is sworn to by Edward Williams. You, I sup-

pose," he added turning to Mr. Williams, "are the Edward Williams?" "I am," that gentleman replied, "but you've heard the whole story. Surely, there is now no need to proceed with the arrest?"

The policeman shook his head. "The clearing up," he said, "will have to be done before a judge. We must carry out our orders. It's a pity, too. You see we also got that message over the radio, and we looked up the records to see if Arthur Moffatt was of interest to us. We've watched this house every day since. For my part," he added, "I'd like to drop out of it and let it be a real prodigal's return." He glanced at his companion, who nodded his assent to the sentiment.

"Well, then," declared Mr. Williams, "what about us all going down to the police station. We can get a couple of taxi cabs, drive down and get the records put straight right away."

"Fine business," said the policemen together.

"What about it," he continued, addressing Arthur.

"What do you say, mother?" the prodigal asked.

"It seems to be the best thing," mother replied. "What do you think, dear?" she said to the girl.

"Anything to get this all fixed up, and you made completely happy," cried the girl.

"Bless you," sobbed the old lady. Then as a thought struck her. "Arthur," she said, "let me introduce Miss Olive West. She has been a real comfort to me. This is all her idea, and it has turned out wonderful."

"It was a splendid idea," he said.

John Bruce was feeling peeved. Here it was nearly closing time at station KCV, and Christmas Eve, and the girl had not turned up to report. She had been every day since she handed in the message, but today was the crucial day; if nothing happened today then the romance was a fizzle. And she hadn't reported. Was it because something had happened, or because it hadn't. John Bruce couldn't tell. She might have called anyway. Surely she must have noticed how interested he was in the romance, as she called it. Sure he was interested; just as much as she was. And besides—Oh well, she must have noticed—

B-r-r-r-r. It was the telephone bell. "Now what," growled John as he lifted the receiver.

"What's that. . . Olive? Miss West? Oh, yes, yes, sure. . . You don't say. Fine business! . . . Great stuff! . . . Sure, come up right away: I want to hear all about it."

He hung up the receiver. "Gosh," he muttered, "Can you beat it?" "Gosh." He hustled around and prepared to close up for the night.

The girl reached the office breathless, her cheeks rosy with excitement and her whole being radiating happiness.

"Tell me all about it," John Bruce said, as he placed a chair for her.

She did. "Oh, it was wonderful," she panted. We all went down to the police station in motor cars, and the judge wasn't there, so we saw the chief of police, and he listened to the whole story, and he was just like the rest—wanted the story to have a happy ending. He got a sworn statement from Mr. Williams, and then he shook hands with everybody, and said Mr. Moffatt might have to see a judge—he wasn't sure—but as far as he was concerned he was free, only to be on hand in case some legal point cropped up the day after Christmas. Then everybody shook hands with everybody else, and everybody had tears in their eyes, and Mrs. Moffatt looked, oh so proud, as she walked away with her arm in that of her boy—no boy now, mind you," she added. "Why he must be fifty—of course he is." She glanced shyly at her companion as she finished her story. He was gazing steadily at the floor.

"And we've been preparing a real sumptuous supper," she continued. "That's why I was late in coming to tell you. And you're invited with me."

"Me," he said. "Why me. They don't know me?"

"Silly," she replied. "How could they miss you out of it? If you hadn't helped, however could the reunion have

been brought about? There wouldn't have been any reunion—any romance. Of course you're in it; that's why you have to be present at the grand finale."

"Am I in it?" he queried wistfully. Then laying his hand on hers: "Is there romance in this for me?"

"I think the radio is the most wonderful thing in the world," said the girl a few minutes later. "Don't you?"

"You bet," declared John Bruce emphatically.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

secretary. This credential certificate, with his standard railway certificate and \$1.00 convention fee, is to be handed in by the delegate at the convention office on arrival. The convention fee is to cover cost of badges, reports supplied and other expenses of the convention itself.

Railway Arrangements

The method of handling transportation will be as follows: Each delegate will buy a one-way ticket and secure from the local railway agent at the same time, a standard certificate or receipt for the amount of money paid. Passengers boarding trains at flag stations should retain duplex ticket issued by conductor, which will be good as a receipt. These will be turned in to the office of the convention when the delegate registers. The office will be open for registration in First Methodist Church, Brandon, Tuesday, January 6, at 9 a.m. Delegates who arrive in good time would do well to register so as to save time and crowding during the day.

Each delegate will be furnished with a badge to be worn during the convention, and a card which is his receipt for the convention fee and the standard certificate. The principle of pooling fares will be in operation as for some years past, the idea being that those who are far away will not be out of pocket for railway fares any more than those near the city. When the pool rate is struck, delegates will be able to arrange for return transportation. Those whose fare is less than the pool rate will be required to pay the additional amount to make up that rate, and those whose fare is greater will be refunded the difference. If a delegate travels by more than one railway, standard certificates should be secured with each ticket. Only one-way tickets should be purchased. The return will be arranged for with the convention office.

Let every association be as fully represented at the convention as possible. Let every delegate attend in the spirit of good-will, good comradeship and purposeful co-operation that will make the convention of 1925 an epoch-marking day in the history of the Manitoba association.

Many matters of extreme importance to our farm people will be discussed—transportation problems, and the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; questions relating to taxation; factors in agricultural credits; the extending of the co-operative principle in marketing, etc.; grading and standardizing of farm products; inspection and grading of grain, and many others. Addresses will be given on matters of public policy by men and women of proven experience, including Premier Bracken, A. E. Darby, R. A. Hoey, M.P., Dean McKillican, Prof. Hopper, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams and others. Nothing is being left undone to make this a record-producing convention in every way. We have come through trying times, but the future is rapidly brightening, and we look forward to 1925 confident of it being a year of great accomplishment and service to the farmers of Manitoba.

The Central office takes this occasion of conveying to every member and local officer, our cordial wishes for a very Merry Yuletide and prosperous, happy New Year. May the New Year to all of you personally, and to the association generally, be a year of progress and prosperity.

Yours sincerely,
D. G. McKENZIE.

The Countrywoman

When Going to Conventions

I falls to the lot of nearly every one of us to be chosen at some time or other as "delegate" to a convention in a nearby city. If we have been there often before we are fairly sure to know how to find our way about, and to know what is expected of us at the convention and after we return home. If we are a new hand at the business of "delegating" we are quite anxious to get information before we start out from home, so that we will be able to get all the good we can out of the meetings we attend.

One of the "don't's" it is wise to observe is: don't attempt to mix conventions and visiting together. If one feels for some reason obliged to stay with friends let them understand at the beginning that the convention comes first in importance, and that not until it is over will you have the time for making social calls and having long chats. It would be much better to leave visiting entirely alone till the convention is finished.

The day of free billeting is almost past. Most organizations pay the railway fare, meal and lodging expenses of their delegates. Churches still sometimes follow out the custom of providing billets in private homes, but the delegates in most other cases are expected to pay for lodging. Quite often the central office of the organization holding the convention keeps a registry of the hotels and private homes that will take representatives to the meeting. From this registry one can find out the location of the house, the rate charged, etc. If one is planning on staying at a hotel, reservation should be made some time in advance by letter. It is a mistake to leave the ordering of hotel reservation until one arrives in the city, because one is almost sure to find they have no rooms left if the convention is a large one.

As soon as possible after arrival in the city an effort should be made to locate the place of meeting, and to get a program of the sessions which are to be held. The delegate should register, and if there are special railway fares offered turn in his or her ticket so that return transportation will be given.

It is needless to say that a delegate should be present at all sessions of the convention. She should come provided with a notebook and pencil, and ready to take part in discussions. It is not necessary to take notes of all the proceedings, in fact the pleasure of attending the convention will be destroyed if one attempts to do that. The daily press of the city usually makes a special point of reporting the conventions, and is almost sure to have very full reports of the actual business transacted. These reports will in all probability contain a very full summary of the official speeches and reports, the resolutions passed, and an account of the elections held. The delegate then should make it her business to follow the discussion as closely as possible, make notes of things that especially interest her or on which she thinks the people who sent her will want information. Speeches outside of those given by officials of the organization do not generally receive very much space in the press, so the delegate may, if she wishes, make special note of these. She should buy a paper for each day the convention is in session, and then at the close, from her own notes and from the press reports, she will be able to write a comprehensive report for presentation to the people who sent her.

The delegate may come especially instructed to take a certain stand on some matter coming before the convention. She will wait for the report or resolution dealing with the subject when it comes up, and then she will enter into the discussion, explaining that she has been asked to express these views by her own local society. If she wishes special information on some matter, she may either ask a question from the floor of the convention or she may ask for it privately from some of the officers

in charge. She should feel free to enter into the discussions. The main purpose of conventions is to draw out opinion from all parts of the province and to spread information of what the organization is doing for its own members.

The final task of course is the presentation of the report on the return home. This should be given as early as possible while impressions are fresh and enthusiasm high.

Imitating the Silk Worm

In the early part of this year there died, in Rome, a man who made, according to the writer, "the most important textile discovery in thousands of years." This inventor, Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, devised a method of making silk artificially. Not only did he have the distinction of introducing an entirely new product, but he had the added satisfaction of watching artificial silk become one of the world's most important fibres.

Everybody knows that true or real silk is manufactured by the silk-worm, and is used by it to build a house or cocoon in which it can live. The secretion comes out in a very fine stream from two glands, one on either side of the worm's head, both being united into a fine filament that hardens when exposed to the air. The Orient has been the headquarters of the silk industry for thousands of years.

About a century ago scientists commenced to study the way in which silk-worms produce their gossamer-like fibre, in the hope of learning to make it independently. No great success was met with until Chardonnet, in the last century, invented his method, whereby cheap cotton waste was treated chemically until it was the consistency of cold molasses and like vaseline in appearance. This substance was forced through very tiny holes, usually about four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. On coming in contact with the air, the filaments hardened and were later spun into yarn. To show how extremely fine the fibre is, it takes about 33,000 yards to make a pound.

Other inventors have devised methods of making silk artificially from wood pulp, usually spruce. After being changed chemically and forced through minute apertures the fibre hardens as already described. Gelatin and other materials have been used for making the new product, but best results have been obtained from cotton and wood pulp.

At first artificial silk was looked upon with disfavor, because it did not wash well and was dangerous to use on account of being so closely allied with the explosive gun-cotton. Modern methods, however, have made the fibres stronger and entirely safe. It is now no longer a curiosity suitable for use in fancy articles, but takes its place with wool, silk, cotton and linen, as being amongst the most important fibres of the world. It is now possible to produce artificial silk so like wool that it cannot, without chemical tests, be distinguished from the fibre off the sheep's back.

There are several reasons for the phenomenal growth in the popularity of

this new textile fibre. It is cheaper than the product of the silk-worms, and the fibres are more even while uniformly perfect. This allows a perfectly even stitch to be made. A greater lustre and depth of appearance is possessed by the artificial fibre, and its freedom from slight roughness permits it to shed dirt more easily than real silk.

Some of the things in which artificial silk is used, either entirely or in combination with other fibres are dress goods, trimmings, underwear, draperies, shoe-laces, hosiery, linings, scarves and many other articles. To show how great the increase in consumption has been during the last decade, we quote the following figures. In 1914, 2,445,000 pounds were used, while in 1923, the output was well over 100,000,000 pounds. At the present time the demand still exceeds the production. It is difficult to predict what the future of the industry will be, but it is safe to say that the next few years will see artificial silk enjoying still greater popularity than it does today.

When a Hard Thing is Ahead

When a hard thing is to be done the natural inclination of most of us is to allow ourselves to think on the effort necessary to do it, instead of going ahead and doing it. And here we make one of the most common mistakes in our lives. When one is confronted by a severe task, a duty which seems almost beyond one's powers, it is fatal to pause to consider its difficulties. Never mind how hard it may seem, nothing should be tolerated in the mind except the consideration of the ways of accomplishing it. The secret of accomplishment lies in the answer of the urchin who was asked if he thought he would get the woodchuck for which he was energetically digging: "Get him? Why man I've got to get him; the minister's coming to dinner, and there ain't no meat in the house!" It is a wise economy in daily life to take the attitude of determination in the beginning; to be deaf to the self which insists upon dwelling upon difficulties, and at once to bring into action the self that is determined to succeed. Most persons have had the experience of looking back over an accomplished task with amused surprise at the exaggerated idea they entertained of it beforehand. Do the first thing first and consider its difficulties afterwards.—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Asbestos in the Home

The province of Quebec has gained considerable fame as a source of asbestos. In fact it is depended upon for supplying a large part of the world's needs of this important mineral. Asbestos is secured from a rock bed and is crushed before the raw material can be extracted. Unlike most other minerals, asbestos comes away in fine fibres of varying length. The color ranges from pure white to grey-green or a rusty shade.

The chief value of this unusual material is that it is not destroyed by great heat or fire. In a felted condition it is employed as mats for preventing pans from burning while on the stove, or for protecting dining tables from the marks caused by hot dishes. Asbestos is also used for making table-pads that cover a table entirely and form a splendid protection against white rings and patches left by heated plates. Certain manufacturers of coal oil stoves use asbestos for wicks. In addition it is valuable for packing steam joints and cylinders, for insulating furnace pipes, and for making fireproof cements, paints and plasters.

Owing to the fact that asbestos is a fibrous mineral it is woven into fireproof fabrics for theatre curtains and scenery. The short fibres are hard to spin so manufacturers sometimes make a practice of combining it with cotton.

Although the ways in which asbestos is being utilized have greatly increased in number during modern times, it has been known for centuries. The ancients are



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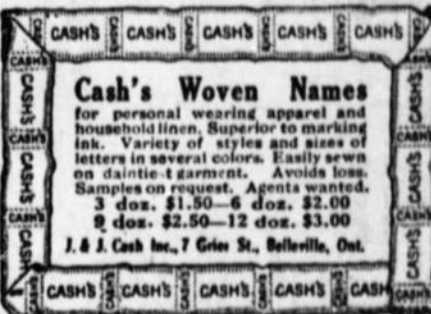
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A Manitoba Winter Scene
(Sent in by Mrs. J. Hill, Haywood)

said to have woven it into handkerchiefs and to have employed asbestos cloth for shrouds when bodies were cremated. The indestructible nature of the fabric prevented the ashes of the corpse from becoming mixed with the wood used for the fire. Charlemagne, the famous Emperor of Rome and King of France, of the eighth century, is supposed to have had a table cloth of asbestos which was cleansed when soiled by throwing it into the fire. Modern methods of manufacture have used asbestos in ways undreamed of by the ancients, but the inventions of the future will probably hold much in store for those engaged in extracting it from its rocky bed. It is to be expected that the home, as well as industry, will benefit by asbestos products during the next few decades.

How We Spent Christmas

IT was my turn to cook the Christmas dinner, but this in itself wasn't such a troublesome problem as there were all sorts of vegetables, including squash and pumpkin, canned corn, string beans

and pickles, canned fruit and meat. However, there would be neither turkey nor gifts, excepting candy and nuts. The children were told not to expect any gifts and they were quite satisfied.

Besides my family and relatives I included some neighbors in our party, making a total of 15 persons. A little niece who had never seen Santa was so certain that he would stop at auntie's that she elected to spend Christmas eve with her three cousins, reasoning that as there would be several children here he would be more likely to stop. Not to disappoint her, our children, ranging in age from nine to 13, planned a Santa and tree. A neighbor boy of 15 promised to help them.

We had had several Christmas trees, but the decorations had been growing less and less until there were only a few left. The neighbor boy taking part in the discussion offered his, of which there was a nice assortment. An evergreen was impossible so a cottonwood was chopped down in our grove, fixed into a large candy pail, wrapped with green paper and trimmed, the children doing every bit of the work. And oh! weren't they all delightfully happy in doing it.

Next they concluded that if mother could fix up some sort of a mask they would have our neighbor lad play Santa for their cousin's benefit. Mother agreed. However, Christmas eve, daddy,

having gone to town, purchased one of the most delightful Santa Claus masks imaginable. He had also made little niece a cradle, which the neighbor boy had stained and varnished, making a most acceptable toy.

In the meantime a parcel had arrived from relatives in California, who had remembered everyone. This was to go into Santa's pack with the cradle, candy and nuts. Also the children had received some money, with which they purchased some presents for their grandmother and cigars for the men folks.

Christmas eve arrived and with it the neighbor boy and his father, who was interested in the children, and anxious to see what sort of a Santa Claus would appear. Now there was a red Santa Claus suit down at grandmother's, which I had completely forgotten, but it was well I did!

Our Santa arrived and was so amusing we were quite hilarious. Daddy and our neighbor both being rather serious it was worth all the trouble to see them laugh. Even after Santa had left, every time they looked at each other they would start laughing all over again. All were having a splendidly good time, and no one thought it could be better when suddenly there came a rap at the door and in walked grandma, grandpa and auntie, with uncle as Santa Claus in a bright red suit. This indeed

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was a surprise! He too had something for each child and nuts and candy for the rest. After the first surprise, not to be outdone, we re-dressed our Santa Claus and introduced them to each other. And the fun started all over again.

We were only sorry we could not share both Santas with more children, but it was growing late and as everyone came afoot and the nearest children were two miles off, it could not be managed. Christmas day we had our dinner. The children played outdoors, the men smoked and played games and so ended one of the jolliest Christmases we'd ever had.—Mrs. W. C.

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THE DOO DADS

Boys are not always into mischief when they are out of sight, but Flannelfeet, the policeman, would never believe that. He thought that the only way to keep boys—and young elephants—out of mischief was to keep after them with a policeman's stick, and never let them get out of sight more than a few minutes at a time. That is how Flannelfeet came to be the butt of a joke which made all the town laugh at him. It was Christmas Eve. The spirit of the hour had touched Nicky Nutt and his pet baby elephant, Tiny, and they wanted to make other people happy. That is the most striking thing about Christmas; it makes everyone forget about himself and what he would like, and sets him in providing happiness for others. There was a little crippled Doo Dad in the town, named Tommy Tucker, and he had few happy days in his life. There wasn't much for him to laugh at, with not too much to eat, and none too warm clothes, and he was so crippled he had to stay in his room unless he were carried out. So Nicky and Tiny planned to make him laugh. Tiny bought a huge jumping-jack, with a Minstrel-Man face, which leaped out at you in a most startling way when you opened the box in which he was hidden. Nicky and Tiny had a world of fun with it, but they finally tied it up fast in the box, and started out late Christmas Eve to leave it at Tommy Tucker's house. They were both chuckling as they imagined how Tommy would laugh when he should open the box and the black-faced figure come leaping and grinning out at him. He would be sure to laugh. They went along together, Tiny carrying the box with his trunk and Nicky with his hands in his pockets to keep them warm, and Nicky kept talking about the fun it was going to be. "Won't Tommy Tucker be happy when he sees what a present we are taking to him," he said to Tiny. "Come along, let's hurry up and get it to his house so he'll have it in the morning." And both were smiling as they imagined how Tommy would laugh. Flannelfeet, the Cop, was walking his beat and wondering what bad things were being done in the world. "Nicky Nutt and that elephant of his are certainly up to some mischief tonight," he said to himself. "I haven't seen them for a long time, and I am sure they are doing something." Just then he saw Tiny and Nicky hurrying down the street, chuckling to themselves. "I knew it!" said the policeman to himself. "Now I've caught them at it." He ran toward them. "Halt! What have you in that box?" he demanded. Nicky tried to explain, but Flannelfeet was so sure it was something wrong that he would not listen. "Open it, in the name of the law, open it," he cried. Nicky had to obey. Flannelfeet was so frightened he almost fell down in the snow when the jack-in-the-box leaped up right in his face, and Nicky yelled "Merry Christmas!" People ran from their houses to see what caused the excitement, and they laughed at poor Flannelfeet until he was red and angry. Then Nicky and Tiny took the toy on to Tommy Tucker's house, and next day he had great sport with it. And he laughed until he cried when Nicky told him how it had scared the policeman.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Farm Woman

The Editor.—In the issue of The Guide of November 26, I have read R. Barr's opinion on "The Agricultural Woman Worker," and that very worthy bachelor actually names that possible woman as the wife of any particular bachelor. Does it not seem a pity for our girls that some men are not more enlightened regarding besetting work for the woman, and what a multitude of different tasks lie in the daily work of the head of a well-ordered household?

The average home contains from one to several children. How is this wife and mother fitted to leave her supper with maybe three or four small children, and go to the milking barn? Have we not all read dozens of cases of children burned to death or otherwise injured by such foolhardiness?

Mr. Barr speaks of neglecting his horses when man has to milk. What of a mother's self, and her babies? Again he says man does not "feel like" milking after being out with horses all day. I wonder how many women "feel like" milking a few cows after their day's work, mostly much more fatiguing and brain-racking than a man's day. An agricultural woman worker hired for gardening, tending chickens, milking, etc., would be quite a different thing. Many a girl, fond of that work would welcome such a job, and do better work at such than any man; but for the manager of the household—the wife and mother—no, oh, no, Mr. Bachelor! and to a man who entertains such sentiments, may he remain a bachelor.

Attending poultry is also a different thing. Most women can find a few minutes to spare for these shorter jobs; but the trouble still is, woman has not yet learned to further cut her tasks to suit her strength, and, what's more, some men have not learned there is a limit to endurance, and do not use their heads half enough, about their work.

Yes, there is a place for the "woman agricultural worker," but it certainly isn't for the wife and manager of the household. Man alive, she could have been an agricultural worker without marrying you.—(Mrs.) R. Towns, Holmfild, Man.

The Editor.—In your issue of November 26, is a letter from a bachelor, referring to Women and Farm Work. After reading it I experienced feelings of amusement, indignation and disgust—it is so extremely one-sided. I also wonder if the trouble is not so much the men not being able to find "the agricultural woman worker" as the women not being keen to marry farmers who expect their wives to do chores, hired men frequently won't do. Your correspondent says a man who has been out with horses all day does not feel like milking cows. Does he think a woman who has been washing his clothes, mending them, cooking his meals, baking his bread, churning his butter, looking after his children, cleaning his house (I say his as so many men think everything is their's and speak of it so), and the other hundred and one jobs that fall to the farmer's wife, feels any more like milking cows than he does after supper, and if she does milk them isn't it quite possible she has to neglect the children to do so, but then children aren't so important as livestock I suppose? Another thing, children brought up on a farm under those conditions are less likely to marry farmers than where husband and wife co-operate in the farm and house work. A farmer doesn't let one horse pull all the load all day, he makes the team work together, and the man who worries a woman to do his chores is expecting the one horse to do the greater share of the work.

No, I am not a bachelor girl, but a mixed farmer's wife, and I milk cows, look after poultry, children and all the rest, but my husband never refuses a helping hand when he has finished or before if necessary. I don't regret marrying a farmer, though I was city born and reared, or would I change places with any city man's wife, but as I remarked to my husband, after hearing someone remark they were glad the baby was a boy, girls have such a hard time in this country. I'm the man that marries the girl that makes a whole world of difference.—Cecilia L. Hill, Haywood, Man.

The Weed Problem

The Editor.—About two months ago I sent you an average sample of heads of wheat taken from my experimental plot, together with a request for your paper. For some reason the paper did not come, and in consequence I did not see until last week, the account which you published in your issue of October 1. There are a few false impressions created by that account, which I feel sure you will be glad to correct. The first false impression is created when you say: "Frankly we are sceptical about solving the weed problem permanently in any such manner as that proposed by this inventor." There was nothing in my communication to you to warrant such an interpretation or inference. I do not for a moment suggest that my discovery will obviate the necessity of good farming which your paper so wisely and consistently advocates.

Another statement of yours which calls for comment is when you say: "It may not be difficult to find a preparation that will destroy wild oats and be harmless to wheat." An amazing statement which prompts the question, Why in the name of common sense has it not been done before now? Further on you say, "A chemical preparation which is damaging to wild oats and not to wheat would in all probability upset the balance of the soil population." You are in the dark and therefore guessing. If you knew the nature of this "invention" and its accomplishments you would hesitate to treat it with the air of august superiority, even though it comes from an unknown "inventor."

May I briefly state the case. For some years in the Old Country my time was devoted to agricultural chemistry, involving of necessity considerable soil analysis. I appreciate the work of Sir John Russell and his associates at Rothamstead, and agree "that much remains to be learned" in that direction. Since coming to this country, three years ago, I have continued to study soil conditions, but more particularly the menace of the weeds. Assuming for a moment that I had discovered a preparation which would ultimately upset the balance of life in the soil, it would even then be less of a robber than the weeds have now become. It is quite possible to tell the annual loss in terms of dollars suffered by this country through weeds. If my preparation did nothing more than kill weeds for a year or two, I submit it would be a boon to the West.

The position as I see it is this. We have an acute soil condition out here in the West, amounting to soil sickness, brought on by the ravages of weeds which have already, to a large extent, destroyed the essential elements of soil fertility. What does that diagnosis demand? The patient is sick. Nature must be assisted to throw off her enemies. My preparation functions as medicine to the patient. An analysis of the soil before it was treated by the preparation and after the crop was taken off have satisfied me as to the subsequent fertility of the land. It may interest you to know that 50 bushels to the acre were threshed off this experimental plot grading No. 3 and no dockage.

How does the Old Country continue to raise larger crops to the acre than are raised here? By crop rotation and chemical fertilizers of which she uses a very large quantity. I venture the statement that comparative little intelligent farming has been attempted in this country up to the present. A large amount of straight grain growing has been done with no balancing rotation. The result was inevitable—weeds, weeds, weeds and soil impoverishment. Restore the soil to a healthy state and then keep it healthy, but at the moment it requires something else, and I claim to have found that something. There is no need for me to repeat the details of this experiment, except to say that the heads of wheat sent you were not "selected," they were an average sample.—R. J. Kirkland, Whitewood, Sask.

Immigration

The Editor.—In your issue of October 22, 1924, you state that it would be of interest to have the opinion of Guide readers, upon the question of bringing more immigrants to Western Canada at the present time and near future.

My opinion is that what we need is reciprocity. With free trade the East would have to compete with the United States, and in order to do so would have to put factories in the West. With factories to furnish labor the population of the West will take care of itself. Population will furnish home markets and home markets are what the middle western provinces need to make prosperity. Give us prosperity and the labor question will settle itself.—Hoosier Slim, Leslieville, Alta.

I am War!

The Editor.—I am War. I am what I am, and exist only because man will not think or reason. I am the strongest arbiter the world has ever known. I am the court of last resort, yet I have never settled anything. I have destroyed civilization. I have overthrown the mightiest governments. I have humbled and destroyed their monarchs and people. I can destroy and overthrow the greatest institutions the minds of man can conceive. I am the creator of hatreds. At the sound of my voice all nations and peoples tremble; yet when I call they obey. They come to me from the mountains, valleys and plains. I force them to leave all peaceful pursuits. I instil suspicion and hatred in the hearts of all men. I separate families, rob wives of their beloved husbands, sons from their mothers and fathers. I rob the maidens of their betrothed. I send them forth to battle, both on land and sea. With fiendish glee I watch them through rain and mud, and the filth. I place in their hands instruments of death and counsel them to have no mercy. I make brooks and rivers red with their blood. In my frenzy I scatter their brains, limbs and pieces of flesh on the field of carnage, and exult in the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying. I beckon to my companions, pestilence and famine, and

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they follow me. I am the greatest corrupter of morals that ever confronted man. I disrupt society. I rob man and woman of their faith in God and mankind. I make dupes of the churches and hypocrites of their ministers who sanctify, murder and whose hands I redden with the blood of brave men lying in unknown graves. I scatter human wrecks, misery, poverty and death over the face of the earth. I am War!—A. D. Draper, Rimbey, Alta.

Wheat Grading

The Editor.—Farmers are wondering what is the matter with our wheat grading system this year. I heard only yesterday that the Canadian wheat speculators have combined with the Spillers Milling Co., of England, in a scheme to break the wheat pool in the three provinces. Our government graders tell us that they are grading the same as last year. I have proven this statement to be untrue. I took a sample of my last year's wheat to the elevator and had it graded by the same man who handled it a year ago. Last year he gave me No. 1; this year he says it is No. 3.—J. H. Hanson, Manson, Alta.

A Parable

The Editor.—May I ask a moment while I rehearse what seems to me a very applicable farmers' version of the Good Samaritan.

Mr. Farmer, seems to me is the poor Jew, who journeyed from Jerusalem to Jericho, and "fell among thieves who stripped him of his raiment, wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead."

With machine companies, etc., on one hand, and wheat buyers and grain manipulators on the other, poor Mr. Fooled Farmer is systematically beaten to a finish, as thousands and thousands can certify.

The law-legality, and the government representation, come and look on him, and when they behold in him a poor, hooded, defrauded, deceived, oppressed and badly beaten farmer, they very piously pass him by even on the other side, though professedly they are his friends. Then comes along Mr. Loan Company, who always advertises himself as the Good Samaritan—the sure cure for all ills, when Mr. Fooled Farmer is down and out. When Mr. Loan Company finds his man in such sad plight and really unable to help himself in any way, he gets down from his beast and comes to the poor mortal besmeared with his own blood and with a look of justified contempt upon his face, proceeds at once, with as great a measure of dignity and grace as possible, to remove the poor man's scalp, muttering to himself as he does so, that all he—Mr. Fooled Farmer—has left is rightly and truly his, because he foolishly loaned him the money to travel on.

The poor beguiled, deceived, defrauded, hooded, blood-white, Mr. Farmer, having but a very feeble protest to offer and unable to make a last effort to escape, reluctantly acquiesces to the inexorable demands of his anxious and indignant creditor, and with a last sigh and groan succumbs under this last merciless treatment, passes into oblivion, and, as a farmer, is seen no more. While his make-believe friends Mr. Legality, Mr. Representation and Mr. Loan Company pass on to their respective cities and preach and parade longer and louder than ever the beauties and blessings of more production.

Pshaw! I'm an old farm goose; have had my wings plucked, and my ears chewed, "October 1," for nearly 20 years. Tell it to the kiddies—they may bite.

A railroad that was promised us many years ago is what we need here, also a little of that article—if there is any left, of which The Grain Growers' Guide seems so proud—namely, "Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to None."

If Canada could afford a little more of these commodities to her farming popula-

tion, it would make her people happy and contented, and many of her efficient farmers and young men would be glad to stay where they are, instead of seeking homes and happiness elsewhere, thus adding to the wealth and manhood of another nation that which should be our own.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Poor fooled farmer so you seem to me, Poor fooled farmer, I confess I'm he, Poor fooled farmers we shall always be, Till we quit our fooling and fight for equity.

Dear Reader—I have tried to place before you a human-nature picture of the Good Samaritan. So ugly, yet so true to life as I know it as a farmer. If you turn to St. Luke's Gospel, chapter 10, verses 30 to 35, you have there the New Testament version of the real Good Samaritan, a most beautiful portrait—most beautiful because Divine. Shall we "go and do likewise"?—I. B. March, Buffalo Gap, Sask.



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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows, April farrow, sired by real type boar, imported. Donald A. Robertson, Heward, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 20 months, bacon type, 20 dollars. Neave, Evesham, Sask.

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—BOARS, FIT for service, \$25; sows, \$18; express prepaid. James Ewens, Reihany, Man.

SELLING—BERKSHIRE BOAR, ABOUT 1½ years, \$20. Wm. Cook, Liberty, Sask.

LIVESTOCK—Various

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

XMAS PRESENTS FOR THE RED BLOODED. Fine retriever puppies, dead grass color, sire registered, Cherapeake, retrievers from land and water, dam is fine on chickens. Six dogs, one female. Price \$10 each. Nice English setter puppies, well bred, \$10, \$15, either sex, wormed and right. Arthur Brown, Lockwood, Sask.

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COYOTE HOUNDS OF THE DIFFERENT breeds, real good ones. Beautiful foxhounds. Collie pups of the same breeding. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, GUARANTEED catchers and killers. Cheap. L. Cuthbert, Chamberlain, Sask.

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SELLING—LIVE MUSKRATS. COLEMAN, Windermere, B.C.

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS. C. W. MURRAY, Traynor, Sask.

FOR IRISH RETRIEVER PUPPIES, WRITE Ed. Sholdice, Boissevain, Man.

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED WOLFHOUNDS, Taylor Sykes, Woodrow, Sask.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, GOOD KILLING stock. H. J. Madsen, Wauchope, Sask.

POULTRY—Various

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$3.00; TOMS, \$4.50, from 35-pound stock. D. H. Lees, Kilsbey, Sask.

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MAMMOTH PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask.

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ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, large early beauties, \$2.00. Mrs. Tuttle, Rouleau, Sask.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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MISCELLANEOUS

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BE OUR AGENT IN YOUR LOCALITY. GOOD opportunity for you to get fine radio set for yourself at wholesale price. A chance to make big money. Experience unnecessary. Write for complete information. Dept. O, Radiophone Co. of Canada, 177 West Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMAN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance. Write Simpson Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN FOR RAILROADS nearest their homes, everywhere. Beginners, \$150-\$250 monthly (which position). Railway Association, Desk W-27, Brooklyn, N.Y. 52-2

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 High St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklets free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 503-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD- ing any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. O'Brien, Kelly & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 49-5

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKEL- son's Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or send mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poison. 50-3

TRAP COYOTES—IT IS EASY TO GET THEM if you know their ways. Trapping experience unnecessary. Send \$1.00 and get my method. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 52-5

TAXIDERMISTRY

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quenel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quenel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

PRODUCE

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days. That's because its sane and sound in principle. It is just as sound to market

CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

POULTRY PRICES

The demand for poultry remains strong and prices are firm. We will pay until December 31, for Live and Dressed stock, the prices quoted in The Guide issue December 17.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.

317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Cellar Reserve

I have my cellar full again with stuff to feed a hundred men, a nice assorted lot; big turnips piled in wooden stalls, red cabbages like cannon balls, and parsnips for the pot! I have potatoes stowed away, enough for every winter's day that happens to appear; I have fat pumpkins, warty squash, and citrons by the ream, by gosh, and beets and carrots here. I have red apples by the stack, and cauliflower in bin and sack, heaped wide, and high, and free; so all in all I think flowers in bin and sack never dwell betwixt the devil and the sea! Why is it we're fixed so we need never dwell betwixt the devil and the sea! Why is it on so many farms, though men are strong of minds and arms, with roofs of fertile land, old autumn goes and winter comes yet finds no stores of spuds nor plums to feed the hungry band? It isn't business for a gent to spend a single copper cent for things like these, I know; it isn't sense to hike to town and buy from Smith, or Jones, or Brown, the things that we can grow!

LIVE HENS WANTED

Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 18c; over 5 lbs., 16c; 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs., in good condition 10c.

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 19c; 4-5 lbs., in good condition, 17c; under 4 lbs., in good condition 14c.

Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 19c; 8-10 lbs., 17c; under 8 lbs., in good condition 14c.

Old Roosters 8c.

Ducks 15c.

DRESSED POULTRY—We will pay 4 cents per lb. more for chickens, and turkeys, and hens over 5 lbs. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until January 10, inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

Poultry Wanted

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and for No. 1 stock, guaranteed until December 31:

Turkeys 12 lbs. and over 21-22c; 9-12 lbs. 19-20c.

Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 18-21c.

Hens, 4 lbs. and over 14-17c.

Ducks and Geese, fat 13-14c.

4 cents lb. above these prices for dressed stock except Geese and Ducks.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

We will pay the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, for No. 1 stock, guaranteed until December 31, inclusive.

Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, 21c; 10-12 lbs., 19c; 8-10 lbs., 16c.

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 20c; 4-5 lbs., 18c; 3-4 lbs., 15c.

Hens, fat, over 6 lbs., 18c; 5-6 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs., according to grade.

Ducks, fat 13c.

4 cents lb. above these prices for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens only. Crates on request. Prompt returns.

CAPITOL PRODUCE CO.
398 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Dressed Poultry Wanted

We buy any quantity. Careful grading and fair prices.

DRESSED

Turkeys, over 11 lbs. 25c

Turkeys, 9-11 lbs. 23c

Turkeys, 7-9 lbs. 21c

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 25c

Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs. 22c

Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. 18c

Hens, over 5 lbs. 19-20c

Hens, 4-5 lbs. 16-17c

Hens, under 4 lbs. 13-14c

Ducks 14-15c

Geese 14c

5 cents below these prices for Live Poultry.

DRESSED POULTRY—Should be starved, dry plucked, undrawn and bled from the mouth. Crates forwarded to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

For Turkey Shippers

A few Vancouver commission merchants are at the present time endeavoring to purchase Saskatchewan turkeys, and the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture warns all shippers of turkeys not to deal with any firm unless they have a definite knowledge of them and their methods, otherwise they are liable to be heavy losers.

Two cases in point have recently come to the notice of the branch where farmers from the neighborhood of Heward, Sask., have had an unfortunate experience with a firm in Vancouver. In the first case the farmer shipped 566 pounds of turkeys, dressed, for which he was paid 20½ cents per pound for 112 pounds of No. 1's, and 18 cents for No. 2's, a total of \$104.68. Deductions, however, for cold storage, stamps, commission and express amounted to \$76.35, leaving the farmer with the net amount of only \$28.33 for his 566 pounds of turkeys, or almost exactly five cents per pound.

In the other case a shipment of 287 pounds was made for which the same prices were paid, making a gross total of \$53.98. The deductions amounted to \$38.57, leaving a net total of \$15.41 for the shipment of 287 pounds, or in this case also approximately five cents per pound.

These transactions were entirely unsatisfactory, and it is hoped that not many more farmers will get so poor a return for their trouble as these Heward farmers did, state officials of the department.

The Farmer-Lender Conference

Continued from Page 3

never without consultation with the mortgage company.

"4. That while every possible effort should be made to improve the conditions and prospects of those already on the land, selected immigration be encouraged in order to bring into use the unoccupied lands already served by railways and other essential facilities.

"5. That governments should refrain from legislation abrogating or diminishing reasonable contractual rights.

"6. That governments should review carefully all existing or proposed legislation affecting mortgage security, eliminating all that should be eliminated, having in mind the general welfare of the community, including borrowers and lenders.

"7. That, as it is recognized that lengthy, intricate and uncertain legal methods in the handling of mortgages are not beneficial to either borrower or lender, such legal methods should be made simple and inexpensive, and land titles and other fees for procedures connected with foreclosures, etc., should be reduced to a cost basis, thus protecting the borrower's equity.

"8. We believe that if progress is made on these lines and in particular in the direction of a more general recognition of the obligations imposed by reasonable contract, the supply of money for mortgage investment will so increase that the rate of interest will inevitably decline.

"9. And further, the conference recognizes that, under the conditions now prevailing in this country, 8 per cent. should be regarded as a maximum rate of interest, except for small amounts, and that, as conditions become more similar to those prevailing in the older portions of Canada, the rate of interest should also approximate to that current in those older sections.

"10. And further, the agricultural representatives at this conference, having represented that in their opinion there is a real demand for long-term farm loans on the amortization plan, the mortgage association representatives agree to give full and sympathetic consideration to plans for lending on such basis."

Much Good Accomplished

Dr. H. M. Torry, president of the University of Alberta, and chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, who is conducting an investigation into the question of agricultural credit for the Dominion government, was chairman of the conference, but owing to delay in the train service was unable to reach Winnipeg until Thursday, the second and concluding day of the conference. The earlier sessions were presided over by E. J. Fream, one of the representatives of the Alberta government.

At the conclusion of the conference the opinion was expressed by all parties that much good had been accomplished by creating a better understanding between representatives of the borrower and lender, and a joint committee was appointed to call a further conference of a similar nature. Those present were: Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general of Alberta, and E. J. Fream, member of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, representing the Alberta government; Edward Oliver, debt adjustment commissioner, representing the Saskatchewan government; L. McNeill, commissioner, Manitoba Farm Loans Association, representing the Manitoba government; H. W. Wood, Calgary; George F. Edwards, Regina; R. M. Johnson and J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood, Man.; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon; Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P.; C. Rice-Jones and G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture; W. T. Creighton, Edmonton; John Appleton, Toronto; H. W. Givens and D. J. Thom, K.C., Regina; T. L. Peters, A. S. Bond, C. C. Ferguson and R. B. MacInnes, Winnipeg, representing the mortgage loans associations.

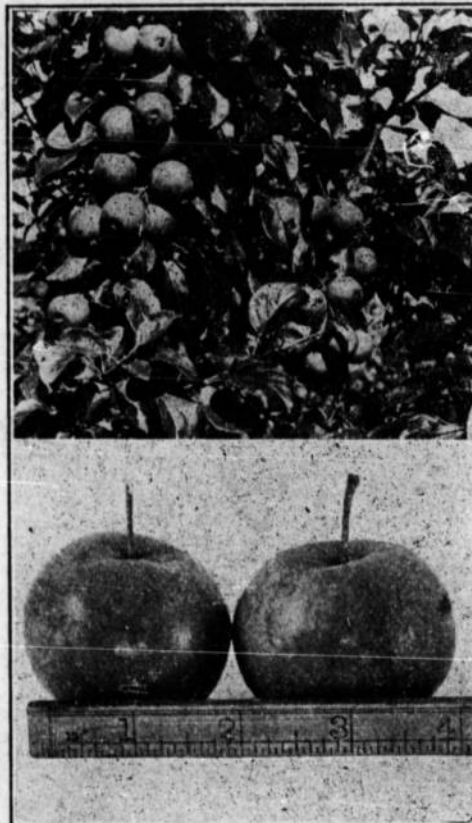
W. D. Love, C.A., secretary of the Mortgage Loans Association of Manitoba, and John W. Ward, secretary of

the Canadian Council of Agriculture, were joint secretaries of the conference. A number of visitors connected with the organizations represented were also present, these including: F. S. Long, J. H. Riley, J. G. Coster and G. H. Davis, of the Mortgage Loans Associations; Peter Wright, J. M. Allan, Mrs. James Elliott, Miss M. E. Finch, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Mrs. E. J. Blow and Mrs. Albert McGregor, of the United Farmers of Manitoba. Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, was also present for a short time.

The Stockman's Parliament

Continued from Page 12

year than last, but it must be remembered that the high price of coarse grains was responsible for heavy marketings of sows and lights. It is claimed that receipts of lights at Winnipeg ran up as high as 60 per cent. in some weeks.



Standard apples grown during the past summer at Neville, Sask., by A. Hoyer

A good many of these were potential selects and had a normal course of marketing followed, grading figures would look much better.

Mr. McLean admitted that farmers were distrustful of the grading regulations, feeling that they were being trimmed by the packers—that under the grading regulations they received a small premium for a few hogs and heavy cuts on the bulk of the offering. To show that the farmer's suspicions were groundless and that the packer was forced by competition to pay all that the hogs were worth, he produced a chart which demonstrated that Canadian prices on the hoof and British retail bacon prices had followed the parallel course during the year.

The speaker admitted that many mistakes had been made particularly on the Winnipeg market, and that packers would have to admit their share of the blunders. He believed that we should continue to sort the out-grades and pay a set price for each grade, but thought that differentials between the various grades should be changed from time to time to conform with marketing demands. He wished to disabuse the farmers' minds of the idea that packers had made money out of the pig end of their business since the grading regulations went into effect.

Mr. McLean's speech was a fair-minded presentation of the case from the packers' point of view, but a great deal still remains to be said. The federal department of agriculture is working on modifications of the swine grading program which are to be presented for approval to meetings of producers and packers to be held in the West during January. It is the intention of the department to concentrate on the West, said Mr. Arkell, as the East is fully satisfied with the present state of affairs.

Other speeches before the convention were from W. H. Hicks, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., who outlined clearly the advantages and disadvantages of the dairy industry, strongly representing its influence on permanence and financial stability. W. M. Chandler, Union Bank, representing the Bankers' Association, in a few well-chosen words outlined the relations between bank and borrower. H. S. Arkell addressed the convention on the co-ordination of agricultural policies, in the course of which he suggested that there still remained some duplication between the Dominion, the province and local bodies.

G. H. Hutton's untiring labors for the good of the union and the stockmen whom it serves, were recognized by unanimously re-electing him to the office of presidency for the sixth consecutive term. The vice-presidents for the provinces were: for Manitoba, George Gordon, Oak Lake; for Saskatchewan, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; for Alberta, J. L. Walters, Clive; for B.C., Alex. Davey, Ladner. Next year's meeting will be held at Saskatoon.

American Income Taxes

When Congress last year amended the Income Tax Act, authorizing the publication of the income tax paid by individuals and corporations, it provided a lot of interesting reading matter not only for the American people, but for world-wide consumption. During the last two months the press has contained a lot of information on the income tax paid by different people. Any American citizen wanting information has only to go to the collector's office and ask the amount of tax paid by any person and the information is forthcoming.

In New York, one collector said that people wanted the information for various reasons. A stock salesman wanted to find out who was wealthy enough to buy stock. A pretty business-like girl wanted to find out what her fiancé's income was for the last year to decide whether she would marry him. A certain young man wanted to look into the fortune of his prospective father-in-law to see what was coming to him in matrimony. Many admitted they were spying on their competitors. There were some wives who wanted to know whether their husbands had reported truthfully upon their income.

According to figures published, the heaviest income tax paid in the United States was paid by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., amounting to \$7,435,169, while everybody was surprised to find that his father's income tax, John D. Rockefeller, sr., was only \$124,266. J. P. Morgan, the great New York banker, paid \$98,643; Henry Ford paid \$2,467,946; Edsel Ford, his son, \$1,984,254. The largest income tax paid by any corporation was the United States Steel Corporation, \$15,930,901; the Ford Motor Company, \$14,449,673. One woman, Anna M. Harkness, paid an income tax of \$1,422,676. Douglas Fairbanks, the famous movie star, paid an income tax of \$225,679; Thomas Meighan, \$51,239; Gloria Swanson, \$38,800; Richard Barthelmess, \$29,995; William S. Hart, \$22,654; Jack Dempsey, the world's champion prize fighter, contributed to the treasury an income tax of \$90,831; Mary Roberts Rinehart, the well-known authoress, paid \$42,612; Zane Grey, \$22,112; Edith Wharton, \$16,875; Channing Pollock, \$14,326, and Montague Glass, \$10,777. Among the publishers some large income taxes were also paid. The Hearst publications paid \$539,597 on net profits of \$3,777,179; The Curtis Publishing Co., which publishes the Lady's Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post and Country Gentleman, paid an income tax of \$1,694,776 on a net income of \$11,863,432; Chicago Tribune paid \$469,387 income tax; New York Times, \$412,290 and Literary Digest, \$202,270.

In Manitoba 57.1 per cent., Saskatchewan 71.1 per cent., and Alberta 62.1 per cent. of the population are actual residents on farms. Quite a number of people living in the urban centres also operate farms. For the whole of Canada, official figures show that 50.4 per cent. of the population are rural dwellers.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 19, 1924.
WHEAT—Wheat markets closed at the high point of the week at the close of the market today on export and domestic demand, and speculative buying of futures by the general public. This constitutes a record for post-war wheat prices and is based on world's shortage. The upward tendency to the market has received no check for some time, and some reaction is overdue. The only thing that might cause this is liquidation of speculative long wheat. Conditions have not changed from a week ago, and public sentiment is very much on the bull side of the market. Offerings from the country are light and well cared for by the demand. Buyers of cash wheat find it difficult to get any quantity together without advancing the market spreads. Navigation being closed there is no urgent demand from shippers for the cash article excepting for all-rail shipment East.

OATS—Oats are firm but have not followed the wheat advance. The demand for oats is limited and supply rather heavy. Offerings are light, but domestic oats demand is poor on account of good Eastern Canadian crops, and the demand has to come solely from overseas.

BARLEY—Barley also relatively strong, but limited quantities only sought after. Sales of barley by shippers fairly heavy but supplies drying up now. All-rail business is fairly good, with fair demand for spot barley at prevailing spreads.

FLAX—Still a strong market, but with a big speculative interest in it. Crushers buying freely as offered around present prices but inclined to hold off on the first sign of weakness in foreign markets.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 15 to Dec. 20 inclusive.	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Dec. 166½	169½	170½	174½	179	178½	165½	91½	
May 172½	174½	174½	177½	182½	181½	171½	97½	
July 170½	172½	172½	175½	180	179½	169½	99	
Oats—								
Dec. 61½	62½	62½	62½	63½	63½	60½	36	
May 67½	68½	67½	68½	68½	68½	66½	40½	
July 68½	69½	68½	69½	69½	69½	67½	41½	
Barley—								
Dec. 87½	88½	87½	88½	89½	89½	87½	55½	
May 93½	94½	93½	93½	94½	94½	93½	55½	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—								
Dec. 247	254	254½	255½	258½	257½	246½	197½	
May 256½	263½	264	265	268	267	256	204½	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	
Rye—								
Dec. 131	134½	135	137	140½	138½	129	64	
May 138½	142½	142	143½	147½	146	130	69½	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CASH WHEAT

Dec. 15 to Dec. 20, inclusive.	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	168	171½	172½	176½	181½	180½	167½	91½
2 N ..	163½	166½	167½	171½	176½	175½	162½	88½
3 N ..	158½	161½	162½	166½	171½	170½	157½	83½
4	148	151½	153½	157½	162½	161½	146	76½
5	138	141	144	148½	153½	152½	136	68½
6	125	128	130½	135	140	139	123	66½
Feed ..	102½	106½	108½	113½	119	119½	101	64½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed December 19 as follows: March, 1½d higher at 13s 5½d; May, 1½d higher at 13s 4½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1½c higher at \$4.71. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.90½; May, \$1.89½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.64½ to \$1.91½; No. 1 northern, \$1.63½ to \$1.67½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.88½; No. 2 northern, \$1.60½ to \$1.64½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.58½ to \$1.85½; No. 3 northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.62½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.66½ to \$1.83½; No. 1 hard, \$1.65½ to \$1.73½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 hard, \$1.62½ to \$1.65½; No. 1 amber, \$1.59½ to \$1.70½; Durum—No. 1 durum, \$1.56½ to \$1.64½; No. 2 amber, \$1.58½ to \$1.68½; No. 2 durum, \$1.55½ to \$1.62½; No. 3 amber, \$1.56½ to \$1.65½; No. 3 durum, \$1.54½ to \$1.60½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.23½ to \$1.24½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.19½ to \$1.22½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.17½ to \$1.19½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.13½ to \$1.16½. Oats—No. 2 white, 55½c to 56c; No. 3 white, 54½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 88c to 90c; medium to good, 82c to 87c; lower grades, 72c to 81c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.35½ to \$1.36½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.96 to \$2.99.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,300. Market—Run late in arriving; little done early; prospects generally steady on all classes. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$2.75;ologna bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$3.75 to \$5.50. Calves, 1,700. Market steady; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$7.50. Hogs, 20,000. Market slow, opening 10c to 15c higher. Best butchers held around \$9.40. Top price, \$9.25. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$8.25 to \$9.25; packing sows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; pigs, \$6.00 to \$6.25. Sheep, 1,000. Market: Lambs steady, to 25c higher; sheep steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$15; fat ewes, \$6.00 to \$7.25.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending December 19, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,512; hogs, 12,617; sheep, 605. Last week: Cattle, 10,565; hogs, 13,606; sheep, 1,025.

This week's lighter cattle deliveries have resulted in a somewhat stronger undertone to the cattle trade, and prices can be quoted 25c per cwt. stronger in spots over last week's quotations. As a matter of fact we had quite a number of fancy steers through the pool good enough to bring prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$7.25. These

were real outstanding steers, and were purchased for the Christmas trade. The general run of good export and prime butcher steers are bringing from \$5.25 to \$5.50 with an odd one up to \$6.00. Good handy-weight butcher heifers from \$4.50 to \$4.75. Prime cows \$3.25 to \$3.50. Good dehorned stocker and feeder steers continue in good demand, choice dehorned feeders bringing from \$4.00 to \$4.50, plain feeders \$2.50 to \$3.00. Choice stockers \$3.50 to \$4.00, plain stockers \$2.25 to \$2.75. The calf market shows a little added strength, a few top veal calves bringing as high as \$6.50 with an odd fancy one at \$7.00. Heavy weight calves from \$3.00 to \$4.00, plain calves \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The hog market continues to develop an exceedingly strong undertone, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at \$9.00 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

The sheep and lamb market continues exceedingly unsettled and trade in this section is of a very slow and draggy nature. It takes the very best light-weight lambs to bring \$12, medium quality lambs \$10 to \$11, light-weight butcher sheep \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Season's Greetings

We wish to extend to all our friends a very Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year. We have endeavored to give you the very best available service during the past year and will continue to do so during the coming year.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Prime butcher steers	4.50 to 5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.75 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 4.75
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.50
Fair to good cows	2.25 to 2.75
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows .....	.75 to 1.75
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves	1.50 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers on this market are paying, delivered, fresh extras 65c, firsts 60c, seconds 40c. These are jobbing extras 75c, firsts 65c, seconds 45c. Extras are retailing up to \$1.00 per dozen. Poultry: Receipts light, quotations, live delivered, chickens 12c to 18c, fowl 7c to 16c, cocks 6c, ducks and geese 10c, turkeys 12c to 20c. The Manitoba turkey pool reports sales of specials at 34c, No. 1, 31c, f.o.b. shipping point.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: This market is firm for storage, extras jobbing 51c, firsts 43c to 46c, seconds 37c to 38c. There is no movement of fresh. Poultry: Receipts of turkeys reported fairly heavy with considerable improvement in quality. Dealers' quotations for this week's shipments are 3c lower. The movement of chickens and fowl is satisfactory at unchanged prices.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market continues steady with dealers quoting shippers, delivered, extras 65c, firsts 60c. Storage eggs are jobbing extras 50c, firsts 45c, seconds 37c. Poultry: Market firm, dealers quoting live delivered turkeys 17c, chickens 13c, fowl 11c.

CALGARY—Eggs: A few British Columbia fresh are arriving at \$16.50 per case, delivered. Storage firsts are jobbing at \$13.50, seconds \$10.50 per case. Poultry: Market steady, prices unchanged.

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to

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WinnipegLougheed Building,
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Save Money by Shipping to the nearest interior

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How it saves you money:

We dry and clean your grain and save you freight you otherwise pay on water and dirt in re-shipping.

We clean out the dockage and save you the freight charges you otherwise pay on this when you ship direct to the Head of the Lakes. This means a big saving on cars with heavy dockage.

You get Government Grade and Weight Certificates on delivery, and we guarantee these grades and weights in shipping from our interior elevator to the Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur. You take no risk in loss over this journey of 800 to 1,300 miles.

Storage costs ½c per bushel, per month—only half as much as charged at the Lake port terminal elevators.

In re-shipping you have the advantage of more central location, and can ship anywhere you wish.

USE YOUR OWN GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Interior Elevators at
Saskatoon Moose Jaw Calgary Edmonton

Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur

They are right up-to-date in machinery and methods, and give you quick service in addition to the many advantages stated above. For particular information, write: CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR, GRAIN EXCHANGE, PORT WILLIAM, ONT.



Economy in Feeding Livestock

McMILLAN GROUND STOCK FOOD

Already used by hundreds of farmers, breeders and stockmen, with equally as good results as high-priced grain. Write us for Dominion Experimental Farm Pamphlet No. 18, which gives in detail the food value of screenings for livestock and milk cows. We can make immediate shipment. Prices of Stock Food delivered your station on request.

For Safety, Service and Results

Consign your grain to the McMILLAN GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED, at Winnipeg. We pay a premium for Oats and Barley, suitable for seed. All consignments of grain handled under government inspection and weighing.

Trading in Futures

We have a special department to handle future trading. We solicit your business.

McMillan Grain Company Limited
174 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG. OFFICES: YORKTON, SASKATOON, REGINA

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 15 to 20, inclusive

December 15 to 20, 1914														
Date	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Dec. 15.....	61	58	58	56	49	88	82	76	74	247	243	225	131	
16.....	62	59	59	57	51	89	83	77	75	254	250	232	134	
17.....	62	59	59	57	51	88	82	77	75	254	250	234	135	
18.....	63	59	59	57	52	89	83	79	77	255	251	235	137	
19.....	64	60	60	58	53	89	84	79	77	258	254	238	140	
20.....	64	60	60	58	52	89	84	79	77	257	253	237	138	
Week Ago.....	61	58	58	56	49	88	82	76	74	246	242	224	129	
Year Ago.....	36	33	33	33	28	55	50	46	45	197	193	167	64	

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

POWERFUL SUPPORT FOR FRENCH FRANC

Government Has Several Reasons for Desiring to Raise Value of Rate

Paris, Dec. 3.—Bankers who follow exchange operations closely are convinced that the franc is being powerfully supported, almost certainly by the Bank of France, although great quantities of dollars and pounds are being placed on the market by other banking interests, notably the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands. Several reasons are attributed to French Government.

From "MONTREAL GAZETTE," December, 1924

After having thoroughly considered the sound financial condition of France, we believe that purchasing her high grade government bonds at present prices is an opportunity one cannot afford to miss, as the profits will be large and very rapid.

French Government 6% Bonds which are described in the next column, are purchased by French citizens, not only for the safety of the principal, but also because of their never failing, tax-exempt, interest income. In purchasing these bonds at the actual market price, the client makes his investment at rock-bottom prices.

It is our opinion that the present rate of exchange of the French franc is inconsistent with the financial and potential natural resources of the Republic of France.

We momentarily anticipate a sharp upward movement in the franc. In fact we believe that it will sell at 10c per franc, or \$100.00 per 1,000 francs before very long. We are convinced our clients will double, if not treble their money within a remarkably short time.

Not only does the principal increase in value as the franc advances but the interest income becomes automatically augmented. For instance, each bond of 10,000 francs yields an income of 600 francs per annum.

With the franc quoted only at 8 cents per franc, the holder of these bonds would receive \$48.00 in Canadian money for each 600 francs yearly interest income. That is a good return on an original outlay of \$430.00 representing as it does, an interest rate of over 11 per cent. instead of 6%. With franc selling at 10c per franc, or \$100.00 per 1,000 francs, the annual interest income converted in Canadian money would amount to \$60.00 equivalent to a 14% yield on the original investment.

When the franc is quoted at 15c or \$150.00 per 1,000 francs, every 600 francs' interest would be worth \$90.00 in Canadian currency, this return represents an interest rate of over 21 per cent. on an investment of \$430.00. When the franc reaches normal, the annual interest in our money will be \$115.00 for every 600 francs. Such a return represents an interest rate of over 27 per cent. on \$430.00.

As remarked elsewhere, you do not have to cash your interest coupons as soon as they become due. You can hold each interest coupon for five years after redemption date. This will permit you to dispose of them at materially higher rates than at the present time.

The important fact to remember, however, is that your principal increases in value as the franc rises.

As the security is unequalled—and the investment thoroughly safe we advise clients to buy as many of these bonds as they may possibly find it convenient to invest in. Immediate action must be taken if real profits are to be made.

As the largest dealers in Canada specializing exclusively in foreign government and municipal bonds, it is only after we have sounded exhaustively the merits of an investment that we recommend it to our clients. Being in constant touch with the foreign markets of the world, we offer our clients the benefits of a reliable service and efficient organization.

Our past record stands out as testimony to our ability to make money for all who deal with us. In November of last year (1923) we urged investors to make immediate substantial investments in German Government 5% bonds. We sold those bonds at \$39.00 per one million marks. Nine months later those same bonds rose to \$2,800.00, returning a profit of about five thousand per cent. for every \$39.00 invested. One of our customers who made an investment of \$1,140.00 in November, 1923, was offered \$230,000.00 for the same bonds on September 18th, 1924.

On August 2nd of this year we sold to some of our clients City of Hamburg 4½% Bonds, 1919 issue, at the price of \$245.00 per bond of one million marks' denomination. On September 10th—in less than one month's time—we bought back the same bonds at a price of \$1,150.00, returning a profit of \$905.00 for every \$245.00 invested.

Thousands of C. M. Cordasco & Company's clients, scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada, have become comparatively wealthy by investments made in selected securities which we recommend.

Fortunes are earned every day by far-sighted investors in selected foreign government and municipal bonds which we recommend.

J. Pierpont Morgan, probably the greatest financier the world has ever known, is recently quoted as saying:

"We have absolute confidence, not only in the resources of France, but even more in the intelligent and industrious population. . . .

"France soon will be invincible in the economic domain. In any case, we shall always be at her side and sustain her when necessary . . .

"Before two years have elapsed, France will have recovered from the economic viewpoint, the prepondering situation she enjoyed before the war."

Exceptional Profits In French Government Bonds

WE BELIEVE that an investment made to-day in French Government 6% Bonds (issued Dec. 16th, 1920—Redeemable on or after Jan. 1st, 1931), presents an exceptional opportunity for profit on any material advance in the value of French money (francs).

Due to the depreciation of French francs, a French Government 6% Bond can now be bought for approximately \$43.00; with French Exchange at normal (19.3c per franc) these same bonds would have a value of \$193.00 each.

International bankers believe that French francs will sell above 10c per franc before very long. Just think what it means to French Government securities: when the franc touches 10c per franc, each bond of 1,000 francs would have a value of \$100.00—a rise of over 125% or a profit of \$57.00 for every \$43.00 invested. With the franc selling at 15c per franc or \$150.00 per 1,000 francs, your profit will be \$107.00 for every bond of 1,000 francs or for every \$43.00 invested.

We have made a thorough investigation to determine the best way to buy French francs for maximum profits. We believe that the French Government 6% Bonds, maturing after 1931, afford the best medium, for they represent to French Investors precisely what the high grade British Government Consols and our own Canadian Government Victory Bonds represent to us, being legal investments for every institution, Trust Fund and Savings Bank in France and constitute a strictly high-grade gilt-edged government investment. They may be sold again instantly, being listed on the Paris Stock Exchange (Bourse). The interest coupons have always been paid promptly on the dot and can be cashed in Montreal, New York, London and other financial centres at the current rate for francs.

French Government Bonds will unquestionably come back to normal (\$193.00 per 1,000 francs). The United States were financially bankrupt after the Civil War. Their securities could be bought for a song, yet in a few years the Americans were on their feet financially again, and to-day are considered the richest nation in the world.

England, too, once faced what seemed to be financial disaster. With Napoleon virtually pounding at her gates, British Bonds went next to nothing, but the victory at Waterloo sent them skyrocketing. The Rothschild family accumulated the major portion of its wealth by investing in British Bonds and selling them when Wellington's victory became known.

The experience of France, bankrupt at the hands of Bismark, is within the memory of living man. Her bonds sold down to 7% of their normal value after the Franco-Prussian war. They appeared hopeless, yet in two years they had recovered 95% of their normal value, making fortunes for those who had the courage to invest in them. When millions of men and populations of nations lend their collective efforts to the task—nothing is impossible. The French Franc will undoubtedly come back to normal.

A study of history convinces one forcibly that the most difficult thing in the world to destroy is national existence. History will repeat itself. We believe that the opportunity of a lifetime, to make remarkable profits, exists to-day for our clients, through the purchase of these high-grade government securities. They rank as the highest-grade French Government bonds and are virtually a first mortgage on the entire assets and resources of the Republic of France. The bonds are valid for thirty years after maturity and the interest coupons for five years after redemption date, thus enabling you to cash them at any time the exchange rates are favorable.

France ranks as a first-class military, naval and commercial power of the world. French industries are thriving and working overtime. France is exporting goods to every country of the globe; her shipping is crowding the seas and the nation shows every evidence of industrial and economic progress. Reparation payments from Germany are further enhancing her treasury. These conditions should be quickly reflected in a rapid rise in the French franc, which would in turn increase the value of her Government bonds. That is why we urge you to buy French Government bonds now while they are on the bargain counter.

As the franc rises, the value of these bonds will increase as follows:

FRANCS	Present Price	With Franc at 10 cents	With Franc at 15 cents	With Franc at Par (19c)
1,000 French Government 6% Bonds.....	\$ 43	\$ 100	\$ 150	\$ 193
2,000 French Government 6% Bonds.....	86	200	300	386
5,000 French Government 6% Bonds.....	215	500	750	965
10,000 French Government 6% Bonds.....	430	1,000	1,500	1,930
25,000 French Government 6% Bonds.....	1,075	2,500	3,750	4,825
50,000 French Government 6% Bonds.....	2,150	5,000	7,500	9,650
100,000 French Government 6% Bonds.....	4,300	10,000	15,000	19,300

We are selling a good many of these bonds at the above price which covers every expense. Upon receipt of money-order or accepted cheque, we will at once confirm sale by return registered mail, but order must be received by return mail to insure these prices, as quotations are changing daily.

We handle all kinds of foreign government and municipal bonds and it is vitally important to us to have our clients select those which will make the most money for them and make it most quickly. Our interest does not cease after a sale, for it is our constant aim to keep in touch with our clients, to render them service, posting them when the bonds rise in market value, and advising them whether or not we deem it advisable to sell. This service is expensive to ourselves but its value to our clients is incalculable. Use the order form below.

ORDER BLANK

The Investment House of
C. M. CORDASCO & COMPANY
Foreign Government & Municipal Bonds,
290 St. James Street,
Montreal, Canada

Date.....

I enclose herewith money order for \$.....
accepted cheque

In full cash payment for the purchase from you of.....
(State amounts of francs)

Francs in authentic French Government 6% Bonds (Maturity 1931).

Name.....

Street and Number.....

G.G.G. City or Town..... Province.....